

# THE NAPANEE

Historical Society

Vol. LVI No 47 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

## BELL ROCK.

Missionary service was held in the Methodist Church here last Sunday by Rev. Doherty of Parham.

Mrs. A. Walker has moved to her house on Brown Street.

J. Hicks is moving into the house vacated by Mrs. Walker.

Recent visitors: Miss Leona Trousdale, Verona, at J. York's; Mrs. H. A. Baker and Mrs. J. Foster, Moscow, and Mrs. A. Lake, Edmonton, at L. Amey's; the Misses Florence and Evelyn Finn, Enterprise, at J. Timmin's.

## ODESSA.

The presentation of the three wheel chairs donated by the following Red Cross workers, Odessa, Westbrook and Collins Bay, to Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston, took place Monday afternoon. Those present from Odessa were Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Maybee, Miss M. Milsap and Miss K. Kenyon.

The Red Cross shipment sent to Queen's Hospital this week consisted of 75 pairs socks, 4 suits pyjamas, 22 hospital shirts, six pillow slips and 48 towels. The appeal still goes forth to those people who so kindly offered the monthly subscription as long as the war lasted, and as the annual report must be completed by November 1st, it is necessary to have the amounts due from each subscriber this month.

## STELLA.

The heavy rain of Friday last has made ploughing general in this district. It is behind for this time of the year, but with good weather it will be nearly all done.

The annual school fair which was to have been held here on Friday last had to be postponed on account of the storm.

The mail carrier, T. J. Beaubien, was unable to make the trip to Millhaven with the mail on that day, the wind being so high.

We have to record the death in the far west of a one-time resident of the island in the person of Mrs. Ellwood Ballard, formerly Miss Emma Fleming. Deceased was born on the island, and lived here nearly all her life. She is survived by her husband and two small children, also a brother and sister, who reside here, Hartley Fleming and Mrs. R. P. Sanders.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Dixon have returned to the rectory after a visit with Mrs. Dixon's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hudson, Roslin.

Rev. J. W. Jones, Kingston, assisted with the service in St. Alban's Church on Sunday morning.

The milk supply at Stella cheese factory is rapidly decreasing. The factory is expected to close early in November.

Liquor License Inspector Exley, of Napanee, paid a quiet visit to the island a few days ago. It is reported that he carried a case of liquor back with him.

Mr. Dunk, Kingston, has finished plastering Hugh Filson's new house. J. E. McFern & Co. are erecting a new house for Norman Wemp, Emerald.

The sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, made their annual rounds here last week.

**New Pork Barrels for sale. Phone 130.**

47b **FRANK H. PERRY.**

## TAMWORTH

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church held their Annual Convention in the Methodist Church here on Wednesday, October 10th, which was one the largest held here in years.

A car load of machinery has arrived for the new knitting mill, which the foreman expects to have running by the 15th of next month.

Mrs. Floyd and daughter are visiting friends at Philadelphia, New York, and Rochester.

The tea meeting at Reidville, on Monday night last was well attended, the church was filled to the doors. The programme was a good one. Rev. Dr. Howard, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Herrington; Rev. Mr. Roark, and Rev. Mr. Little were among the speakers. Proceeds about \$80.

Mrs. Jas. Donevan returned home from Kingston much improved in health.

Dr. Lockridge leaves this week on his hunting trip.

Stanley Haggerty is home holidays.

Mr. Reddin is moving the old house to the corner and putting wall under same.

The "At Home" held in the hall for Laura Fitzgerald was largely attended, and a good tin given to all, who enjoyed themselves till the wee hours of the morning.

Miss Laura Fitzgerald and Lynch, of Belleville, were married at the R. C. Church, on Wednesday this week by the Rev. Cairney happy couple after the wedding expect to make their home in ville.

Mr. Willie Wagar is moving to Oshawa, where he has secured a the McLaughlin Auto Works.

Call at Floyds and see the new overcoats and suits.

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin. Mr. Martin spent the week-end at Mr. N. Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills and ren called Sunday afternoon at G. Rombough's.

Mrs. Isaac Taylor spent Sunday afternoon with her mother, Warner, Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sills visited at Mr. W. A. Balla's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle family visited Friday evening at John Cline's.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Dean attended

# Why Canada Needs More Money

**UP** to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much money for war materials, etc. They must be paid

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

★ ★ ★

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

★ ★ ★

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

## Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

# NANEE EXPRESS

**NANEE—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1917**

**\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.**

anley Haggerty is home for his days.  
Reddin is moving the old Fuller to the corner and putting a new under same.  
"At Home" held in the town for Laura Fitzgeard was very well attended, and a good time was had by all, who enjoyed themselves for several hours of the morning.  
Laura Fitzgeard and Mr. J. H. of Belleville, were married at R. C. Church, on Wednesday of last week by the Rev. Cairney. The couple after the wedding trip set to make their home in Belleville.

Willie Wagar is moving to Iowa, where he has secured a job in McLaughlin Auto Works.  
If at Floyds and see the new fall coats and suits.

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

and Mrs. A. Martin, Moscow, at the week-end at Mr. Milford Sills.  
and Mrs. W. B. Sills and child, called Sunday afternoon at Mr. J. Ombough's.  
Isaac Taylor spent Sunday noon with her mother, Mrs. W. B. Sills.  
and Mrs. E. R. Sills visited Sunday at Mr. W. A. Ballances's home.  
and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and family visited Friday evening at Mr. Cline's.  
and Mrs. Z. Dean attended the

tea-meeting at Deseronto Thursday evening and report a fine time.

Mr. I. L. Sills and his friend, Mr. Boehmer, Queen's, Kingston, spent Sunday at Mr. Merle Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree and Mr. S. A. Dupree took dinner Sunday at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills and Keith took dinner Sunday at Miss VanSlyck's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Eileen and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills spent Tuesday evening at Mr. E. P. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine visited Friday at Mr. George Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Card and children were guests Sunday at Mr. Raymonds, town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills took dinner Friday at Mr. Milford Dupree's.

Quite a few from here attended the sale at Mrs. Fred Cline's on Monday—everything went very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills and Keith visited Thursday evening at Mr. John Cline's.

A couple aeroplanes lit in the field where Mr. Will Milling was plowing on Monday; had a little visit and then flew away.

Mr. John Cline made a trip to Belleville Friday night. Unfortunately his one horse was taken sick and he had to stop in Belleville a few days.

The rainy weather is hindering the digging of potatoes in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills took dinner Tuesday at Mr. Garfield Sills.

Only a change in management of the Beverly-McDonald Co. The store is still doing business in the same old stand with a full line of choice groceries and meats. Reasonable prices and good service. 47-a

## DENBIGH.

Mr. H. D. Bryan, of Rochester, N. Y., who again paid his annual fall visit to Denbigh and was a welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stein, has returned to his home and Printing establishment.

Albert Falk, who spent a few weeks in Kingston, has arrived home again.

Miss Gladys Stein left for Ottawa to attend High School there.

Mr. M. Wickware, of Madoc, made a visit in his auto to Denbigh and favored your correspondent and a few other old friends with a call.

The fall session of the ninth Division Court for this County was to be in Chas. Beth's Hall last Thursday and His Honor Judge Madden was on hand, but there were no cases for him to try this time, which speaks well for the orderly and peaceable dispositions of our citizens. But a very unfavorable showing is made by an occurrence which happened here a few days ago and which might have had very serious results. While the children were leaving school in the afternoon one of the larger boys carried a loaded rifle of small caliber. Some of the other boys tried to get hold of it and in the scuffle it went off and the ball hit Hilda Falk, who with some other girls was walking a piece ahead of the boys, in the leg, passing through the fleshy part a little above the knee. Dr. Adams attended the wound which he

## THE DOMINION BANK

Paid Up Capital \$6,000,000

Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Depositors in this Bank are assured of efficient service.

**A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED**

NANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

## WAR BEFORE POLITICS

**Liberals make Offer to Conservatives.**

A representative gathering of Lennox and Addington Liberals from all parts of the county who met in the Liberal rooms here on Saturday evening last heard an earnest plea from F. W. Grange, their nominated candidate for parliament, for patriotic and unbiased consideration of the claims of Canada's new Union Government for support by all loyal citizens, irrespective of preconceived party prejudices or beliefs. As a result of nearly three hours' discussion of the varied

**W. T. BAIRD**

**ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR**

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street. 58tf

Grange sent on Monday the following letter to Mr. W. J. Paul.

Napanee, Oct. 22nd, 1917.

W. J. PAUL Esq., EX-M.P.

Tamworth, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Acting upon my own convictions as to the wisdom, necessity and method of securing the most possible unity of war effort and having secured the endorsement of my views by a representative gathering of the Liberals of Lennox and Addington at Napanee, on Saturday last, I, as their nominated candidate for Parliament, submit to you the following proposal for consideration in the sole light of national duty under new political conditions which have arisen.

Following the lead of the new Union Government and with a sincere desire to co-operate in the effort to put service before party for the rest of the war, I shall be glad to withdraw my candidacy as party nominee, on the understanding that you will do the same, and that we shall then endeavor to secure a mutual agreement among our political supporters for the contested return to Parliament of a representative of his principles and programme of the Union Government as announced in Sir Robert Borden's recent manifesto. If we cannot reach an agreement upon such a candidate, I would suggest that we call into consultation any committee designated by the Government to facilitate such an agreement.

Such a step would demonstrate the sincerity of our patriotism in



aspects of the new situation which has developed with Union Government Mr. Grange was authorized by an almost unanimous vote to submit to the Conservatives of the riding through their candidate, Mr. W. J. Paul, ex-M.P., a proposal for a local

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which happened here a few days ago and which might have had very serious results. While the children were leaving school in the afternoon one of the larger boys carried a loaded rifle of small caliber. Some of the other boys tried to get hold of it and in the scuffle it went off and the ball hit Hilda Falk, who with some other girls was walking a piece ahead of the boys, in the leg, passing through the fleshy part a little above the knee. Dr. Adams attended the wound which he does not consider very dangerous, but the girl will be confined to the house and prevented from attending school for some time.

Mr. Wm. Both, of Northbrook, accompanied Judge Madden on his trip to Denbigh and paid a visit to his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Both.

Mr. Melborne Rose met with a streak of bad luck and had six sheep killed by bears in his barnyard and outbuildings, while six more are missing and all search for them has so far been in vain. The track of the bears were plainly seen.

#### WILTON SCHOOL REPORT.

SR. IV.—Gordon Parsons, Marjorie Storms, Clinton Babcock, Gordon Clarke, Gerald Neilson, Aleita Babcock, Dorothy Newlin, Emma Babcock.

SR. III.—John A. McDonald, Lena Kennedy, Edward Babcock, Luella Peters, Rhoda Lakens.

JR. III.—Helen Asselstine, Irwin Fairweather, Edward Parrott, Franklin Parrott, Minnie Hill.

SR. II.—Reta Newman, Edith Shibley, Vivian Brown.

SR. I.—Ethel Babcock, Irene Burt, Bruce Babcock, Lena Babcock, Best Asselstine.

JR. I.—Bernard Kennedy, Hazel Brown, Ruby Lakens.

SR. PR.—Eleanor Emberly, Jean Burgess, Lily Babcock, Arthur Burt, Arthur Simmons, Delbert Simmons.

JR. PR.—Helen Babcock, Florence Kennedy, James Wallace, Willie Griff, Violet Babcock, Robert Stocker, Arleen Parrott.

B. B. MOORE.

#### INTOLERANCE VS. PATRIOTISM.

The man who, at every public meeting, either acts as chairman or one of the speakers, urges the fathers and mothers to show their patriotism by urging their sons to enlist and go to the front and at the same time he has three sons, all holding Government positions, who draw about \$2000 a year each and stay at home.

The electors of the County would like some information from our present Dominion representative at the same time as he writes that he indorses the Right Honourable Robert Borden in his action in enforcing the conscription act as the only way to reinforce our boys in France.

We need the men—must have them—but when our lawmakers will not make the supreme sacrifice, but give the Government offices to their own sons, when we have returned soldiers who deserve these offices, it is time the electors should know whether there are good reasons for such actions by those whom we have elected to represent us.

ELECTOR.

#### WITHOUT DOUBT

You get the freshest and best candies manufactured, both in boxes and bulk, at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Liggett's, Page & Shaw, Betty Brown, and Willard's Forkdypt Chocolates.

**When filling your boxes for the soldiers overseas, remember JUDSON'S GROCERY has a full stock of necessities.**

aspects of the new situation which has developed with Union Government Mr. Grange was authorized by an almost unanimous vote to submit to the Conservatives of the riding through their candidate, Mr. W. J. Paul, ex.M.P., a proposal for a local application of the principles of Union Government in the interest of the united and common cause of securing Canada's utmost war effort, and Mr. Grange has accordingly written to Mr. Paul the letter which appears below.

As yet no reply has been received from Mr. Paul.

While party feeling with Grit and Tory alike, undoubtedly still runs high throughout Lennox and Addington, and while as yet the dyed-in-the-wool men on both sides of politics hardly appreciate the fact that Union Government at Ottawa is an accomplished fact there is a growing disposition among the public generally to give it at least honest consideration and a fair trial. That was the attitude taken by Mr. Grange on Saturday night. He expressed his convictions on the Military Service Act freely and frankly. From an intimate knowledge of the men who now form the Union Government, and of the war and political conditions which make union necessary, he appealed strongly for a get-together movement in Lennox and Addington behind the new national effort. He maintained that the policy and programme of the new Government was one which all Liberals could support without sacrificing a single Liberal principle. He believed in the honesty and integrity of the Liberal leaders in every Province of Canada from coast to coast, with the exception of Quebec, who are supporting the new Government.

As to the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal candidate declared that Sir Wilfrid recognized a peculiar opportunity and a peculiar responsibility towards Quebec. He had to keep the Nationalists from getting control there and because of the Quebec attitude Sir Wilfrid could not go as far as his English-speaking supporters desired in regard to endorsing the general principle of compulsion for all forms of war service. "Sir Wilfrid told me himself" Mr. Grange told the meeting "just before I left Ottawa to take the course I considered right and in the best interests of Canada. 'That is all I ask; that is all I want,' he said."

After expressing his own views and convictions Mr. Grange made it clear that he had no personal ends or ambitions to serve, and asked the advice and views of the meeting as to the course which the Liberal party in Lennox and Addington should pursue. A score or more of those present then expressed their opinions, including the chairman, Mr. M. S. Madole, Messrs. H. B. Sherwood, Thos. Symington, W. F. Hall, A. W. Martin, Dr. H. B. Northmore, Wm. Lott, F. S. Wartman, Carleton Wood, Geo. Gibbard, Harry Johnston and others. Strong party feeling was evidenced and the sins of the old Borden Government were roundly condemned. Confidence in the result of a straight party contest, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was expressed. But in the end it was agreed that the most patriotic course was to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Grange, testing the sincerity and patriotism of the Conservative candidate and his party in regard to a real uniting of forces behind the Union Government.

Acting upon the resolution unanimously passed at the conclusion of the meeting, on motion of Messrs. H. B. Sherwood and W. F. Hall, Mr.

a representative of his riding pledged to support the principles and programme of the Union Government as announced in Sir Robert Borden's recent manifesto. If we cannot reach an agreement upon such a candidate, I would suggest that we call into consultation any committee designated by the Government to facilitate such an agreement.

Such a step would demonstrate the sincerity of our patriotism in this time of acute war crisis. It would avoid the great waste of time and money consequent upon a protracted election campaign; it would be fair to both political parties; and it would assist the common cause of Canada's new War Government.

It further coincides with the three main statements of your position as enunciated in your published letter of Thursday last, namely the desirability of coalition, of avoiding an election and of securing enforcement of the Military Service Act. What you considered necessary on July 28th last, when you wrote to Sir Robert Borden, must be still more necessary now with war conditions even more urgent and critical.

Let us drop partyism in Lennox and Addington and get together with the one common aim of assisting unity of war effort and war sacrifice through the opportunity offered by a Union Government.

I trust you will consider and at your earliest opportunity reply to this proposal in the same spirit in which it is made.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD W. GRANGE.

Don't neglect to vaccinate your young stock. Fresh vaccine, in sealed vials, guaranteed absolutely reliable, at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

#### To Teach Soldiers Farming.

In response to a request made some time ago by the university authorities, the British Columbia Government consented to the granting of a twenty-one-year lease to the University of British Columbia of 290 acres of Government land adjoining the present university holdings at Point Grey, bringing the aggregate holdings of the university there to 550 acres. With this additional land the board of governors of the university will be able to carry out plans already prepared for extension work.

The addition thus given to the holdings devoted to the use of the university will permit of the extension of the work in scientific farming and, in connection therewith it is proposed to give returned soldiers the privilege of courses in agriculture. It is also proposed to give a short course during the winter months for farmers of the province, with special attention to the application of more scientific methods in the agricultural industry of the province.

#### A Youthful Gardener.

The prize-winner in a potato-growing contest for boys in Ontario recently realized the remarkable yield of four hundred and twenty bushels per acre, making a net profit per acre of thirty-seven pounds.

Rainy weather and muddy roads require much car washing. Be prepared by supplying yourself with a good wool sponge, chamois and polish. You get the very best at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.



# The Napanee Express

**E. J. POLLARD.**

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

**E. & J. HARDY & CO.**

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleets Street, London, E. O., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

**W. G. WILSON,**

**BARRISTER,**

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

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**HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE**

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**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE**

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**T. D. GERMAN,**

Barrister and Solicitor.

**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.**

OFFICE: George Block, 60 John Street Napanee

**R. A. LEONARD, M.D., O.P.S.**

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Lake House Surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital

Office — North side of Dundas Street, between Wood and Robert Streets, Napanee. 547

**D. R. BENSON**

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

**Kingston Business College**

(Limited)

**Kingston, Canada.**

Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.

**H. E. METCALF, Principal.**

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!**

at once for

NAPANEE

and District for

**CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.**

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock.

## NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

**WEDNESDAY.**

1917 is showing an increase in applications for relief in Toronto. The trial of four German plotters against India was begun in Chicago. Over 11,000 cattle and hogs were lost in the Kansas City stock yards fire.

A Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded Sergt. Hanna of Toronto.

A large gathering paid a last tribute to the late Rev. Dr. W. S. Griffin, a pillar of Methodism.

Sir Sam Hughes thinks the new Cabinet has good "timber" in it, but he is not sure of the need of coalition.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Osborne was appointed Military Secretary to the new Minister of Militia, Hon. S. C. Mewburn.

F. N. Phippen has been chosen to represent the company on the Board of Arbitration to value the Canadian Northern Railway.

John R. Stalker of Toronto was electrocuted while operating a lantern for an illustrated lecture at St. John's Presbyterian Church.

Lord Shaughnessy has issued an appeal to his French-Canadian fellow-citizens to accept the Military Service Act, now that it is law.

Staff Capt. F. W. Miller of Brantford has been made Quartermaster-General of the 5th Division, C.E.F., in England, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major-General Mewburn, as one of his last acts as Adjutant-General, promulgated an order providing for enlistment of volunteers under the Military Service Act.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley says the Liberals of New Brunswick are agreed that there should be no thought of repealing the Military Service Act, even if they were put in power.

The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association urges the stopping of exportation of milk, cream, and condensed milk to the United States, and suggests curtailment or complete stoppage of the manufacture of ice cream.

**THURSDAY.**

British aviators heavily bombed the enemy's docks at Bruges.

Several German surprise attacks on the French front were repulsed.

Edward A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of The New York Times, is dead.

Quebec producers of butter and cheese will request the exemption of dairymen.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec opened its annual session at Woodstock.

An American destroyer was torpedoed and one man was killed and five wounded.

G. T. R. engineers and firemen are to have an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

New Brunswick is now constituted a separate and independent command as Military District No. 7.

The duties of employers in relation to the Military Service Act have been laid down in regulations.

About 25,000 men have already passed for Category "A" before Medi-



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM  
MADE IN CANADA

An American steamer was sunk with bombs placed on board by a German plunger.

Fifteen tons of milk is daily shipped across the St. Lawrence to Morristown, N. Y., creamery.

An increase in deaths from alcoholic poisoning since prohibition was noted by the Chief Coroner.

Drug stores may close at nine, commencing next March, as a result of the drug clerks' agitation.

The campaign for the British Red Cross in Toronto closed with the magnificent total of \$823,974.16.

The steamer St. Laurent was burned to the water's edge in Cornwall Canal, the cause being unknown.

Warning is issued against the serious offence of attempting to influence medical boards to reject men.

The Milk Committee is asking the producers and distributors to present their side of the question before it next week.

Eastern Ontario Liberals endorsed the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and pledged support to the carrying on of the war.

Six months' trade of Canada totalled more than 1,347 million dollars, an increase of about 200 millions over the corresponding period last year.

British subjects of eligible age in the United States, being exempt under the alien clause from the American draft, will be called to the Canadian army.

**MONDAY.**

The Kaiser made a notable speech in Constantinople.

The port of Bruges was again bombarded by the British airmen.

Several Austrian attacks were beaten back by the Italian troops.

Survivors of the American transport Antilles were landed in France.

The annual meeting of the Single Tax Association was held in Toronto.

The safe arrival in England of a number of Canadian troops is announced.

It is expected that Mr. A. K. Maclean of Halifax will enter the Union Administration.

George England, of Toronto, was killed when an auto driven by John Lamb ran up on a sidewalk.

Charles Patton, an inspector on the London & Port Stanley Railway, was almost instantly killed in the St. Thomas yards.

Mr. Sam Charters, ex-M.P.P., received support of both Liberals and Conservatives as candidate for Peel in the Federal election.

John Kuzack, 32 Perth avenue, Toronto, an Austrian, just out of the hospital, was arrested on a charge of failing to report as an alien enemy.

Every bridge for sixty miles up the Bella Coola Valley, in British Columbia, has been swept away by floods.

## MET DISASTER IN

Four Zeppelins Destroyed  
French Airmen.

Greatest Blow That Has Been Struck Against the Air-crafts of Germany. Nation Was Experienced by Germans When Their Flying Raiders Was Almost Completely Destroyed.

PARIS, Oct. 23. — Four of eight zeppelins which raided London on Saturday morning were brought down in France. All of the machines were either killed or made prisoner. One of the machines was captured intact.

Although at first it was believed that the visit of the zeppelin to France was an independent raid the first step toward carrying out a threat made in a German wireless message which said it had been decided to destroy Paris in reprisal for French air raids on German cities, it now is known that these zeppelins, four of which were destroyed or captured, were returned from England and had lost bearings owing to fog, and were headed west toward their communications.

The log-book of the zeppelin which landed intact shows that it had been to England, and probably from three other airships captured. One of the men captured it was the want of gasoline forced his zeppelin to descend. The raid is widely proclaimed by French observers as being definite proof of the superiority of the aeroplane over the zeppelin. The day of the zeppelin for bombardment, one says, is over. The sudden reversal of the use of the German airships is explained by the theory that the raiding zeppelins belong to a new type which lately had been reported to be in the course of construction at Lake Constance. Reports have yet been received that damage was done by zeppelins that bombs were dropped any in France.

Of the four zeppelins lost were destroyed and two were captured. The two disabled ships, under attack by aviators, anti-air defence posts, descended the Saone valley and were forced to land in the neighborhood of Sitten in the Basse-Alpes. The crews setting fire to the airships attempted to flee, but were taken prisoner.

The first zeppelin brought down fell at Saint Clement, 7 1/2 miles south of Lunenburg. The zeppelin was first seen at 6.20 a.m., trailing with two other airships against a wind blowing 10 or 11 miles an hour. An anti-aircraft post fired volley and the zeppelin rose to avoid it. A second volley pierced the envelope and the airship, built into flames, took a vertical path and crashed down at 6.45 a.m.

Five mangled corpses were found around the wreckage. The bodies of the other members of the crew remain buried in the smoking. No bombs were heard to explode. About 2.20 p.m. the zeppelin was forced by chaser planes to near Bourbonne-les-Bains into the hands of a crew of 27 men were prisoners.

The zeppelin brought down near Bourbonne-les-Bains, about 10 miles south of Neufchateau, compelled to land by five planes of an escadrille. All the

at once for  
NAPANEE  
and District for  
**CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.**

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.  
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McIntosh RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.  
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.  
Start now at best selling time.  
Liberal proposition.

## STONE & WELLINGTON.

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## Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the classified ads. for cottages to rent.  
You will get a more satisfactory selection now than you will later on.  
Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.  
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## WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karu pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE.

32-b West Side Market.

## TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick Napanee Brick Yard.

G. T. R. engineers and firemen are to have an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

New Brunswick is now constituted a separate and independent command as Military District No. 7.

The duties of employers in relation to the Military Service Act have been laid down in regulations.

About 25,000 men have already passed for Category "A" before Medical Boards throughout the Dominion.

Arrangements are being made for the designation of overseas soldiers' votes, and only candidates "recognized" can secure such votes.

The King appeals for unrelaxed financial support for the Red Cross throughout the Empire, contributing \$10,000 himself for this year to its work.

Counsel for the Electrical Development Co. withdrew from the investigation being conducted by the Commission of Judges of Sir Adam Beck's charge that the company is taking water to which it is not entitled.

The British Admiralty issued the following statement: "During yesterday's patrols were carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service, several enemy formations being encountered. One enemy seaplane was downed and seen to crash. Two other enemy machines probably were destroyed."

## FRIDAY.

A Spanish Club was formed in Toronto.

A Italian warship was reported lost in the Baltic Sea.

The crew of an enemy plunger has escaped from Spain.

Eleven German airplanes were brought down by French flyers.

The Military Discharge Depot at Quebec will be kept open throughout the winter.

Hon. T. W. Crothers says there is no intention of his quitting the Labor Department.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia has declined to accept a portfolio in the Union Government.

Hon. J. D. Reid and Mr. F. F. Parlee conferred upon the question of candidates in the coming election.

Women and girls crossing Niagara River to the United States must have passports with their photos on them.

It developed at the Government inquiry that hogs had increased 103 per cent. in price in the past three years.

Wm. T. Gardner, aged forty, brakeman on the M.C.R., was almost instantly killed in the yards at Waterford.

Dr. D. T. Coupland of St. Mary's has bought an old carriage and blacksmith shop to remodel and equip it for a boys' Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Hartley Dewar, addressing Toronto Liberals, said the issue in the coming Federal election would be the profiteer against the people.

The male members of the Elkar Choir from Hamilton were forced to give a bond guaranteeing their return from Detroit, where they were to sing.

Organization of coal mining regiments from miners already in the National Army, for service in France, is under consideration by Secretary of War Baker. To ascertain whether such units would be acceptable in view of France's delicate labor problems, informal negotiations are being conducted between American Government officials and members of the French High Commission.

## SATURDAY.

Great efforts have been made to revive shipbuilding in Wales.

The British Red Cross appeal was highly successful in Great Britain.

General Gurko, the noted Russian general, is now a fugitive in England.

Mr. Sam Charters, ex-M.P.P., received support of both Liberals and Conservatives as candidate for Peel in the Federal election.

John Kuzack, 32 Perth avenue, Toronto, an Austrian, just out of the hospital, was arrested on a charge of faking report as an alien enemy.

Every bridge for sixty miles up the Bella Coola Valley, in British Columbia, has been swept away by floods, and great damage has been suffered.

Mr. George S. Gibbons has accepted the Labor nomination in London, and will run as Labor-Liberal candidate if he gets the Liberals' ratification.

Essex Liberals welcomed the invitation to join in a conference with the Conservatives, though they unanimously endorsed the candidature of Wm. C. Kennedy.

Sir Joseph Flavelle was on the witness stand before the Government Commission inquiring into cold-storage warehouse profits. He admitted receiving enormous profits, but had "no qualm of conscience."

## TUESDAY.

The Toronto Y. M. C. A. launched a campaign to secure 3,000 new members.

The memory of Major Redmond was honored by all the allied troops in France.

A relative, an employer, or a man himself may make application for exemption.

The German attack on the convoy in the North Sea has angered the Norse press.

High heels and pointed toes are the doctor's friend, according to Dr. John Noble of Toronto.

An Italian biplane carrying eight passengers flew over U. S. territory at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced that the coal miners in three middle western States had returned to work.

The town of Port Perry yesterday, with a population of one thousand, contributed more than \$4,000 for Red Cross and other patriotic purposes.

George Gilmour, a farmer, aged about 60, was instantly killed at Whitby when he attempted to cross in front of an approaching passenger train.

Flight Cadet Reebuck of Chicago was killed on his initial flight at Mohawk Aviation Camp, near Belleville, on Sunday, his plane getting out of control and plunging to the ground.

Increases have been authorized in the pensions and allowances to and in respect of soldiers and sailors in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and the Canadian navy amounting to approximately 40 per cent.

A. K. Maclean, member of the recent Parliament for Halifax, is to be sworn in as Minister without portfolio in the new Unionist Administration to-day, thus representing Nova Scotia Liberalism in the new Cabinet.

Lt.-Col. Glen Lyon Campbell, the stalwart six-foot member of Commons for Dauphin, Man., from 1908 to 1911, and previously for six years in the Manitoba Legislature, died in France on Sunday. He took the 10th Battalion overseas.

Ask about "Nectone" the new plant insect destroyer at WALLACE'S. Guaranteed to keep your plants free from worms and insects. 25c the bottle at WALLACE'S Drug Store—agents for Napanee.

GET IT AT  
**WALLACE'S**

About 2,200 p.m. the zeppelin was forced by chaser planes near Bourbonne-les-Bains into naval lieutenant and his second and a crew of 27 men were prisoners.

The zeppelin brought down Bourbonne les Bains, about miles south of Neuchateau compelled to land by five planes of an escadrille. All the planes came down at the time and rushed the crew of the zeppelin, prevented the destruction of the airship and made all the crew prisoners. The dirigible is absolutely intact.

The zeppelin brought down, in the lower Alps, was by its crew, all of whom were prisoner and escorted to L. The one shot down at St. C in the Department of Meur Moselle, met its fate at the hands of a section of the anti-aircraft.

Another airship was sighted o'clock in the afternoon. It was by a battle-plane and disappeared over the Mediterranean. Last seen the zeppelin appeared helpless and is supposed to have been lost at sea.

The zeppelin which landed Langres, leaving fifteen men its crew and one of its cars, after the air again with four men of the crew, has not been heard since, and is supposed to have been somewhere in the Alps. More airships were seen flying late in the afternoon, and other in the evening in the region of Lons le Saunier.

## Teutons Have Quarrel.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Georgian telegraphs from Austria that a dispute has arisen between Germany and Austria owing to dumping of 100,000 German on Austrian territory to their training, the Austrian Government being notified that the also expected to furnish food recruits. In reply to the Austrian Government's protest that it should be sent from Berlin, the German Government insisted that troops should be furnished with provisions available in the district which they had been sent, as it could not agree to the proposal to send food from Germany.

As Germany could not get to agree to the German proposal, the German Government decided to apply pressure. The form of stopping all German mails passing through Germany. Since the early days of the present month no mails from Germany have arrived here.

The dispute remains unsettled.

## General Was Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—General Lattier has been killed in a trench. He was a captain French command under Marchand, whose occupation shoda, in Sudan, in 1898, about a clash with Lord Kitchener.

## Scheidmann is Leader.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—Scheidmann and Friedrich have been elected president and president of the Social Democratic party, according to a Wursbach spatch. They received respectively 312 and 311 votes.

## Few Willing to Serve.

KINGSTON, Oct. 23.—The registrar under the Military Act has received 579 certificates of registration from men in this and of this number 18 were to don the uniform.



# DISASTER IN AIR

Zeppelins Destroyed by French Airmen.

How That Has Been Struck last the Air-crafts of Any on Was Experienced by the nans When Their Fleet of less Was Almost Completely royed.

S, Oct. 23. — Four of the pelpins which raided London rday morning were brought France. All of the crews killed or made prisoner, the machines was captured

ugh at first it was believed visit of the zeppelin fleet to was an independent raid and step toward carrying out the made in a German wireless which said it had been de- destroy Paris in reprisal for air raids on German towns, is known that these eight is, four of which were de- or captured, were returning ngland and had lost their owing to fog, and probably touch with their wireless ications. log-book of the zeppelin anded intact shows that she n to England, and prisoners ree other airships confirm ine of the men captured said the want of gasoline that is zeppelin to descend. The widely proclaimed by French rs as being definite proof of eriority of the aeroplane over pelin. The day of the zepp- bombardment, one expert e. The sudden resump- the use of the German dirig- explained by the theory that ling zeppelins belong to a e which lately had been re- to be in the course of con- n at Lake Constance. No re- yet been received that any was done by zeppelins or mbs were dropped anywhere ce.

e four zeppelins lost two stroyed and two were forced nd. The two disabled air- nder attacks by aviators and defence posts, descended in ne valley and were forced to the neighborhood of Sisteron, es-Alpes. The crews after fire to the airships attempted but were taken prisoner. first zeppelin brought down Saint Clement, 7½ miles f Luneville. The zeppelin t seen at 6.20 a.m., traveling vo other airships against a owing 10 or 11 miles an An anti-aircraft post fired a nd the zeppelin rose with a A second volley pierced the e and the airship, bursting mes, took a vertical position shed down at 6.45 a.m. mangled corpses were found nd the wreckage. The bodies other members of the crew buried in the smoking mass. bs were heard to explode. t 2.20 p.m. the zeppelin L-49 ed by chaser planes to land urbonne-les-Bains intact. A eutenant and his second of- a crew of 27 men were made rs. zeppelin brought down at en les Bains, about fifty outh of Neufchateau, was ed to land by five battle- of an escadrille. All the bat- e came down at the same

# NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

Lloyd George Tells of Important Conference in Near Future.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — Premier Lloyd George was the principal speaker at an imposing demonstra- tion in Albert Hall to inaugurate the autumn campaign for national economy. The Premier declared that the magnitude of the enthusiasm gathering in the fourth year of the war was the best proof of the deter- mination of this country to prosecute the war until victory was achieved. The cost of the war was gigantic; it was heavy to-day and would be heavy to-morrow.

The valor of Great Britain would be enormously enhanced by the quickening inspiration of a righteous war. Another solacing fact was that the gigantic debt would be a debt which Britons owed to themselves, as Great Britain was borrowing daily from her children. After drawing a comparison between the extrava- gances of war-time and peace-time and making a plea for economy, the Premier said:

"I have scanned the horizon intently," said Premier Lloyd George Monday, "and can see no terms in sight which will lead to enduring peace. The only terms now possible would mean an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle."

The Premier said he had hoped the enemy's terrible power might be broken this year, but that the tem- porary collapse of the Russian mili- tary power had postponed this hope. But time was on the side of the Allies, he said. Time once was neu- tral, but two things have changed this, namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of the Ger- man submarine warfare.

The Allies were working in the greatest harmony, the Premier con- tinued. He said they were on the eve of the most important inter-allied conference ever held, at which for the first time representatives of Amer- ica and of the Russian democracy would be present. He stated that the conference meant to determine the ultimate issue of the war.

# ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE.

British and French Co-operate in New Successes.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — Highly suc- cessful operations in the neighbor- hood of Poelcappelle, and, in con- junction with the French, south of Houtholst Forest, are reported in the communication from Field Marshal Haig Monday night.

The whole of the objectives, in- cluding many strong points, were captured.

The British carried other valuable positions south-east of Poelcappelle beyond their objectives, and, further north, co-operating with the French, captured the southern defences of Houtholst Forest, besides a series of fortified farms.

The Allies are established firmly well beyond the southern boundary of the forest.

The enemy, by a strong counter- attack, in the vicinity of the Ypres- Staden Railway, checked the British advance astride the railway, but elsewhere were unable to prevent progress. Heavy casualties were in- flicted on the Germans, and 200 prisoners were captured.

The advance was carried out in a dense mist resembling a London fog. The ground is still terribly heavy.

Up to midday we had advanced about a thousand yards, carrying out

Rich Yet Delicate—  
Clean and Full of Aroma.

# "SALADA"

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.

# CAPITAL TO BE MOVED

Russians Have Decided to Evacuate Petrograd.

The Slav Government Will Be Es- tablished at Moscow, but the Change is to Be Made Without Undue Haste as No Fears Are Entertained of Immediate German Offensive.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — Although the Russian Government has announced that the beginning of the removal of the Government from Petrograd to Moscow will commence this week and the Government proper remove about November 15, well-informed military and diplomatic students here who are in a situation to know are satisfied that the Germans have no intention of continuing their present operations in the direction of Petrograd.

A French diplomat who has recently returned from Petrograd tells me that persons in close touch with officialdom there think the German scheme does not involve an imme- diate attack on the capital for two reasons—one being the tremendous length of the line of communications it would be necessary for them to maintain under the hardships of a Russian winter, and the other being their hope that the Russians will get out of the war anyway before spring. My informant expressed a personal faith that this hope was ill-founded, as he believes the Russian soldier and the hitherto silent masses of the Russian people will soon demand an adequate national defence and dis- pense with committee rule.

A delayed Petrograd despatch says:

"The Cabinet met to-day to hear Premier Kerensky's report on his recent visit to the front and his con- versations with the general com- manding the northern front. The chief subject discussed was the evacuation of Petrograd. The Premier expressed the belief that the evacuation of Petrograd was not urgent and should be carried out gradually, without undue haste.

"The announcement of the im- pending removal of the Government has not caused anxiety among the populace, although it is a topic of discussion to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. Generally speak- ing, the removal is opposed by the revolutionary and democratic fac- tions, and particularly by the ex- tremists.

"The beginning of the removal of the Government to Moscow is set for October 25, when the minor depart-

# THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Ft. William, including 2½ C Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.25;  
No. 2 northern, \$2.20;  
No. 3 northern, \$2.15;  
No. 1 wheat, \$2.00;  
Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).  
No. 2 C.W., 67½c;  
No. 3 C.W., 67c;  
Extra No. 1 feed, 67c;  
No. 1 feed, 67c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).  
No. 3 yellow, nominal;  
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Out- side).

No. 2 white, 65c to 66c, nominal;  
No. 3 white, 62c to 63c, nominal;  
Ontario Wheat (Basis in Store, Montreal).  
No. 2 winter, per cent of \$1.15;  
Peas (Basis in Store, Montreal).

No. 2—Nominal;  
Barley (According to Freights Outside).  
Mating, \$1.10 to \$1.15;  
Rye (According to Freights Outside).  
No. 2, \$1.12.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).  
First patents, in bulk bags, \$11.50;  
Second patents, in bulk bags, \$11;  
Strong bakers, in bulk bags, \$10.50;  
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).  
Winter, according to samples, \$9.80;  
Montreal, \$9.60, Toronto;  
Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).

Bean—Per ton, \$35;  
Shorts—Per ton, \$42;  
Middling—Per ton, \$45 to \$46;  
Good feed flour—Per ton, \$4.25;  
Hay (Track, Toronto).  
No. 1, per ton, \$12.00 to \$13.00;  
Mixed, per ton, \$10 to \$12;  
Straw (Track, Toronto).  
Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

# CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Company the following prices on the Chicago board of trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	106	110½	108½	110½	109½
Dec	114½	116½	114½	116½	114½
Oats—					
May	53½	60½	53½	60½	59½
Dec	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Pork—					
Jan.	38.10	39.50	37.80	38.80	38.00
Lard—					
Jan.	21.25	21.65	21.10	21.55	21.00
Ribs—					
Jan.	20.55	21.32	20.50	21.27	20.50

# LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—Beef, extra India mess, 25½s;  
Pork, prime mess, western, 25s;  
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 17s;  
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 15½s;  
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 15½s;  
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 16½s;  
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 15½s;  
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 15½s;  
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 12½s;  
Lard, prime western, in tierces, 12½s;  
American refined, in pails, 12½s 2d;  
Butter, finest U. S., in boxes, 17½s;  
Tallow, Australian in London, 7½s;  
Turpentine spirits, 77s 3d;  
Rosin, common, 51s 6d.



2.20 p.m. the zeppelin L-19 forced by chaser planes to land Bourbonne-les-Bains intact. A lieutenant and his second officer and a crew of 27 men were made prisoners.

A zeppelin brought down at Bosen les Bains, about fifty south of Neufchateau, was forced to land by five batteries of an escadrille. All the batteries came down at the same time and rushed the crew of the zeppelin, prevented the destruction of the ship and made all the members of the crew prisoners. This is absolutely intact.

A zeppelin brought down at Sis- in the lower Alps, was burned by a crew, all of whom were taken prisoner and escorted to Laragne. One shot down at St. Clement, a Department of Meurthe et Moselle, met its fate at the hands of the anti-aircraft artillery. Another airship was sighted at 2.15 in the afternoon. It was pursued by a battle-plane and disappeared over the Mediterranean. When seen the zeppelin appeared to be empty and is supposed to have been at sea.

A zeppelin which landed near the Alps, leaving fifteen members of the crew and one of its cars and taking air again with four members of the crew, has not been heard from, and is supposed to have been somewhere in the Alps. Two airships were seen flying over the Alps in the afternoon, and another in the evening in the region of the Saunier.

#### Tentons Have Quarrel.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—George Ren-telegraphs from Amsterdam a dispute has arisen between Germany and Austria owing to the signing of 100,000 German recruits to Austrian territory to undergo training, the Austrian Government being notified that they were expected to furnish food for the recruits. In reply to the Austrian Government's protest that supplies should be sent from Berlin, the German Government insisted that the recruits should be furnished with provisions available in the districts to which they had been sent, and said they would not agree to the proposal to furnish food from Germany.

Germany could not get Vienna to agree to the German point of view, the German Government proceeded to apply pressure. This took the form of stopping all Austrian goods passing through Germany to the east. Since the early days of the month no mails from Austria arrived here. The dispute remains unsettled.

#### General Was Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—General A. Bar- has been killed in a first line battle. He was a captain of the 1st command under General Foch, whose occupation of Flanders, in Soudan, in 1898, brought about a clash with Lord Kitchener.

#### Scheidemann is Leader.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—Philipp Scheidemann and Friedrich Ebert were elected president and vice-president of the Social Democratic party, according to a Wursburg dispatch. They received respectively 311 and 311 votes.

#### Few Willing to Serve.

KINGSTON, Oct. 23.—The district registrar under the Military Service has received 579 certificates of objection from men in this district, of this number 18 were willing to serve in the uniform.

Staden Railway, checked the British advance astride the railway, but elsewhere were unable to prevent progress. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans, and 200 prisoners were captured.

The advance was carried out in a dense mist resembling a London fog. The ground is still terribly heavy.

Up to midday we had advanced about a thousand yards, carrying our left wing well up to the fringe of the Houtholst Forest. It is also rumored that we occupied the Poelcappelle Brewery, Minnerhouse, and Helleshouse.

The keenest resistance was experienced on our left centre, where the machinegun fire was so hot that our progress was checked.

The enemy counter-attacked in the forenoon astride the Ypres Staden Railway, but was repulsed with severe punishment. The weather cleared as the day advanced.

The operation, however, does not seem to be of major importance, like the recent battles.

### SMALL GERMAN MUTINY.

Soldiers Angered by Prospect of Another Winter Campaign.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—German prisoners on the Dvina front speak of a mutinous movement in their army in connection with the distribution of munitions for winter. The soldiers expressed great discontent at the prospect of another winter campaign, and there were several cases of insubordination which were severely dealt with.

In one regiment a League of Peace was formed, professing the principles of the Russian revolution. The movement was crushed so far as concerned its outward manifestations, but the unrest continues. At the same time the "patriotic party" is carrying on a propaganda with great apparent success.

The prisoners report that the winter supplies in the army service stores are greatly inferior to those of last year.

#### Gives Carson Credit.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Referring in his speech in London to the question of submarines Premier Lloyd George announced that Great Britain had arranged to quadruple her shipping output, and that America is doing the same. He paid a high tribute to Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, and said:

"One of the reasons why we have succeeded beyond expectations in destroying so many German submarines and protecting our merchantmen is due to the insight, courage, and persistency of Sir Edward Carson. I fear he will not be popular at Potsdam."

Eva Bergeron, eleven years of age, died as a result of being accidentally shot by Jack Vigneux, aged twelve, at Petite Cote, near Windsor.

### 'How's This?'

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

has not caused any anxiety among the populace, although it is a topic of discussion to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. Generally speaking, the removal is opposed by the revolutionary and democratic factions, and particularly by the extremists.

"The beginning of the removal of the Government to Moscow is set for October 25, when the minor departments will leave. The Government proper, however, is not likely to move before November 15.

"The General Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies is protesting against the removal of the Government to Moscow. The committee declares that it will not follow the Government, but will remain in Petrograd with the revolutionary proletariat until the last moment."

### RUSSIANS SAVE FLEET.

Escaped From Moon Sound Without Serious Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Russians have succeeded in getting all their ships except observation elements out of Moon Sound without losses and in perfect order, according to a Russian official communication issued by the Marine Department.

The communication says that Oesel and Moon Islands have definitely passed into the hands of the Germans, but that military operations on Dago Island are being hampered by topographical conditions, notably the marshy grounds.

The communication says: "As the result of the state of affairs in Moon Sound, it was recognized as being necessary to transfer the base of our forces defending this region to a more secure point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, only retaining at the former base observation elements.

"Despite the difficult conditions and the enemy's measures to prevent our sortie from Moon Sound we succeeded, without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installation in Moon Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft."

The Russian fleet, consisting of about twenty small warships, apparently slipped through the cordon of hostile craft guarding the northern entrance to Moon Sound, between Dago and Worms Islands, without loss, which must be regarded as a brilliant feat in view of the immense superiority of the German fleet and their command of all the outlets of Moon Sound.

On their part the Germans lost in their naval operations for possession of the Gulf of Riga three torpedo-boats and two trawlers, with the damaging of one of the ten dreadnoughts employed in the reduction of Oesel and Dago Islands.

#### "The Nation" Freed.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is announced that the Army Council has withdrawn the ban on the foreign circulation of the weekly newspaper, The Nation. The foreign circulation of The Nation was suppressed by the Government several months ago on the ground that articles appearing in this journal were being used for propaganda purposes by Germany.

#### Germans Attempt to Fraternize.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—Attempts made by the Germans Saturday to fraternize with the Russians on the north-western front, near Lake Narocz, and on the Roumanian front, were repulsed by the Russians, the War Office announced Sunday.

152a. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 152a. Long clear middles, light, 12 to 14 lbs., 160a. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 153a. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157a. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 128a. Lard, prime western, in tierces, 122a; American refined, in pails, 125a 3d. Butter, finest U. S., in boxes, 121a. Tallow, Australian in London, 72a. Turpentine spirits, 77a 3d. Rosin, common, 31a 6d. Petroleum, refined, 1s 8 1/2d. Lard oil, 62a. Cottonseed oil, hull refined, spot, 62a 6d. War kerosene, No. 2, 1s 2 1/2d.

## CATTLE MARKETS

### UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—The market for sheep, lambs, and calves was steady, choice lambs selling at from 16c to 16 1/2c; choice veal calves at 15c to 15 1/2c; medium at 12c to 13 1/2c, and grassers and common calves at 6 1/2c to 9c.

A feature of the market was the sharp decline in the price of hogs, practically \$1 a cwt. from last week's figures. The packers were bidding from 16 1/2c to 17c lb. for non-contracted hogs, fed and watered, and it looked as though the bulk of them were being taken at the latter figure.

Receipts were 315 cars—6,352 cattle, 334 calves, 1,831 hogs, and 2,616 sheep and lambs.

### EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 7500. Slow; prime steers, \$14 to \$15; shipping steers, \$11.50 to \$13; butchers, \$9.50 to \$11; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13.50; heifers, \$6.75 to \$10.50; cows, \$4.75 to \$9.50; bulls, \$6 to \$9.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$9.25; fresh cows and springers, active, \$5 to \$12.50. Veals—Receipts, 1500. Slow; \$7 to \$15.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,200. Slow; heavy, \$16.50 to \$16.75; mixed, \$16 to \$16.25; Yorkers \$16 to \$16.10; light Yorkers and pigs, \$14 to \$14.50; roughs, \$15 to \$15.25; stags, \$13 to \$14.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7000. Slow; lambs, \$12 to \$17.50; others unchanged.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 24,000. Firm; beefs, \$6.35 to \$17; western steers, \$5.90 to \$13.65; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$11.40; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$11.80; calves, \$9 to \$15.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000. Weak; light, \$14.20 to \$16.15; mixed, \$14.60 to \$16.90; heavy, \$14.50 to \$16.55; rough, \$14.50 to \$14.80; pigs, \$10.25 to \$14, bulk of sales, \$14.50 to \$16.15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 37,000. Weak; lambs, native, \$12.50 to \$17.75.

#### Attempt to Escape Foiled.

KINGSTON, Oct. 23.—William Ducharme, brought down from Parry Sound to serve seven years for forgery, while in the police cells awaiting his removal to the Portsmouth prison smashed up a bench in his cell, and was prying off bars when caught by the police. He was afterwards shackled and later landed safely in the pen.

#### Enormous German Losses.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—The Cologne Gazette correspondent of The Tijd reports that the German casualties lists, comprising killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, from August, 1914, to September, 1917, fill thirty folio volumes of 22,090 pages. He calculates the total number of names at 8,250,000.

#### To Train Americans.

A party of Canadian officers in France will assist in training a number of reserve officers and graduates of Plattsburg and other schools in the United States. Instruction of this contingent will be begun in a few days. It is expected they will require two months of intensive grounding in the practical application of theories they have learned.

## USING OLD THIMBLES.

## English Woman Makes Odd Contribution to Aid War.

A writer in the Woman's Home Companion says:

"One day an English woman who must understand her own sex very well had a beautiful, thrilling inspiration. Perhaps in her strenuous sewing for the soldiers she had to discard a punctured silver thimble for one of brass or composition. Perhaps she just stumbled upon a battered, forgotten thimble which had served another generation of nimble fingers. At any rate, she decided that probably every home in her town could boast a thimble in or out of service. Now, if all these silver thimbles were gathered up, sent to a silversmith, melted and refined, they would come forth from the process—money! Money with which to buy ambulances and equip hospitals.

"She began by collecting thimbles from friends and neighbors. Thimbles came rolling in from every direction. The richest and the humblest sent them. Then there were women, hundreds of them, who had no silver thimbles—and were sorry for it. They wrote, asking whether they might send other bits of silver or gold—an old silver spoon or two, a napkin ring, a cuff link, a watch chain—old-fashioned, even bent or broken, but wrought from the precious metal.

"The answer to such queries was always the same: 'Nothing too large. Nothing too small.'

"The heaps of discarded thimbles and trinkets grew. The mint melted them and then returned them, ingots of silver and gold. In a year, 'The Silver Thimble Fund' was able to dispense the following splendid charities:

- "Seven ambulances.
- "Five motor hospital boats for Mesopotamia.
- "One disinfecter.
- "Two thousand pounds sterling to Navy Employment Agency for Disabled Sailors.
- "Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds sterling to the Star and Garter Fund.
- "Ten thousand pounds sterling for disabled soldiers and sailors.
- "Two hundred and twenty-two pounds sterling in small grants to hospitals and supply bureaus.
- "Fifteen thousand pounds sterling, or seventy-five thousand dollars, had been raised by gifts from those who thought they had nothing worth selling."

## HAS PERFECT HARBOR.

## Hong Kong Has Known Prosperity as a British City.

Speaking of the harbor of Hong Kong, which is, of course, famous throughout the East, a well-known traveler has described it as "one of the few harbors in the world which may be called perfect." However this may be, it presents a scene of great animation on almost any day in the year. Whole fleets of junks and fishing boats are constantly coming in or going out, and merchant vessels come to Hong Kong from all parts of the world. The harbor, indeed, is one of the most notable features of the city, which, for more than four miles, runs along its southern rim, or climbs quaintly into the hills beyond. The official name of the city is, of course, Victoria; but most people allude to the island or the city indifferently as Hong Kong. It is a place of beautiful buildings, and

race, at first closely compact, but, ultimately, spreading out as it reaches higher ground, with country houses and bungalows, gives it a peculiarly striking appearance, as viewed from the sea.

Hong Kong, in fact, is divided into three layers, extending up the hillside one above another. First comes the "Praya," or esplanade, some fifty feet wide, given over to shipping. The main commercial street runs inland, parallel to the Praya, and beyond this, on either side, lies the Chinese quarter, with a population of almost incredible density. The second stratum of the town lies ten minutes' climb "up the side of the island," and this is the beautiful part. Government House and other well-known public buildings are here, and everywhere are to be seen well-laid-out gardens, both public and private; whilst many of the roads are bordered with bamboos and other delicately fronded trees, and are fringed with the luxuriant growth of semitropical vegetation. Finally, there is the third layer, known as the "Peak," and it is here that the hillsides, as already noted, are dotted with summer houses, with the governor's summer residence occupying the highest point.

As for history, Hong Kong has very little, for, compared with immemorial China, of which it was, of course, once a part, it is very much a place of yesterday. It was in 1841 that it first came into the hands of the British. The war of 1840 had been brought to a hasty end, by the authorities at Peking, when Sir Hugh Gough, having occupied Amoy, Ming-Po, Shanghai, and other places of importance, threatened Nankin. Dreading to lose the "Southern capital," the Chinese Government proposed terms of peace, and, about a year later, a treaty was signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, at Nankin, one of the provisions of which was that Hong Kong, which the British had occupied two years before, should be ceded to the United Kingdom.

The whole history of modern Hong Kong, as the traveler sees it to-day, is comprised within these eighty years or so. They have, however, been years of enterprise and steady growth. Of late, the city has been specially engaged in spreading itself over the mainland at the other side of the narrow channel known as the Ly-e-Mun, or Carpathian Pass. At first only four square miles on the mainland were leased from the Chinese, but this was ceded in perpetuity, by the Peking Convention of 1860, and, in 1898, the British Government, feeling the need of more land to allow of development and adequate defense, secured from China, on a lease of ninety-nine years, the territory behind the Kowloon Peninsula, consisting, in all, of some 376 square miles. Hong Kong is to-day, of course, the great distributing port of the world for Southern China, as Shanghai is for the North, and, as China develops, the city surely has before it unlimited prospects of prosperity.

## Hard Work.

One of the attaches to the American embassy in London tells of a breezy young American girl who was presented to David Lloyd George when the statesman was chancellor of the exchequer. The girl from the west looked at Lloyd George curiously for a moment, says Harper's, and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: "Don't you find it awfully trying to have to

## ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

## Commission Discovers Great Need for Many Reforms.

That there are from 250,000 to 300,000 persons in Great Britain legally separated yet not divorced is one of the statements in the report of the royal commission which has lately been investigating the divorce problem.

This, moreover, is only a beginning. Other multitudes of men and women who have been married continued not only married, but without even legal authority to live apart, though they do not and could not live together. Probably this second classification is larger than the first.

After surveying these conditions and their results Parliament has established a joint committee to promote the cause of marriage and divorce reform. For many years the question has been before the public. Determined opposition by the Church and other agencies prevented accomplishment in a moderate measure; the tide of human misery was dammed up; and now it is likely to be let loose with a much more radical measure than a decade ago would have sufficed.

The joint committee has undertaken to obtain passage of a law permitting absolute divorce in most of these cases of hopeless separation. Judicial separation orders are now issued on account of cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, and many other offences, but these do not constitute divorce. Commonly the husband is required to pay maintenance fixed by the court, often in cases in which the husband has been grievously wronged. If he doesn't pay he can be and often is locked up. But however greatly both husband and wife may wish it, they cannot be divorced unless there has been adultery on the wife's part or adultery and also cruelty on the husband's.

Almost a decade ago an effort was made to obtain legislation providing that in cases of legal separation the court, after five years, should on the application of either party, make decree of absolute divorce. That bill was smothered. The new measure, which is likely to become law before the war's end, is much more liberal. It permits the decree to be issued after three years of separation, whether the separation was by consent, by court decree, or otherwise.

Even advocates of easier divorce in some cases fear that this measure would make it too easy. But the people who have investigated do not. They describe immoral conditions widely existent because of the present difficulties of getting divorce. Illegitimacy and a fearful number of cases of bigamy are enumerated. Husband and wife legally bound to each other yet legally separated, forced to lives of celibacy, lose all moral standards. The fact that they are commonly poor makes the results yet worse.

It is a question largely concerning the poorer people, for at best it costs more to get a divorce than most people can pay. The story has been often repeated of the cynical judge who said the divorce laws of England were perfectly even handed as between rich and poor; either rich or poor petitioner might have a divorce if he had a case and about £500 for expenses!

The Church has been especially antagonistic to remedial legislation; but the Church influence is not so potent as former. The war has brought conditions in which the need of meeting this emergency is more pressing than ever, while at the same

## War Slang

## Enters Language

SUCH common words as "boiter," "pontoon," "rauding" give livin' money to the effect

upon our language. There is time when these were regarded as dubious English, but they were required by campaigns of troops abroad, and they stood despite the fact that their purists in those days, as they are now, to oppose their admission to the verbally elegant lists of the dictionary.

It will not do for us to go the origin of every word we insist on employing it only in classic sense. If we did, we would be in trouble half the time. It would make us weep, for example, read of a "dilapidated" building, and we should have humor in our language at all very word "humor" has been twisted in its travels as it longer recognizable. Original was full brother of "humid," such would be descriptive of small part of our humor of the

The perplexities of a Belgian under the expressed of the Americans to "can the are recent history. The London has been having as much an out of its conception of the as a description of an inter-seal the German Emperor in a tin receptacle" as nit nearer the mark, and Mirror has been led to recall a mistaken deduction of Lang's that a "jag" is an A appurtenance or convenience life. He had been reading man who "came home carr jag with him." How many errors have been perpetuated by philologists in the past it is sible for us to determine, number probably is very large.

Some of our words of present reputation we are reasonably about, however. One of the liaison, which we have accepted three senses, culinary, phonetic, amatory, and to which still meaning has been given by iterations of this war. An old liaison is one charged with of linking the various units of a military expedition. The new use as closely to the root meaning have done in applying the word thickening for use in soups, juncture of two words or to curiously intimate association and woman.

Flight Lieutenant Rosher, British air service, wrote shortly before he was killed he listed the new words of the men in the aviation corps of these was "spikeboozle," a stand which one needs only a bit of the connecting text. pelins raided London and planes went up to spikebooz. It is all as clear as can be word does not need to look ceator, and probably would vain. But it is not so with "boo," which in the aviation means an impending visitation enemy dirigibles. It has been ed to an Indian word for ea perhaps the Indians got it from mispronunciation of the whi language. Not many tru



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can embassy in London tells of a breezy young American girl who was presented to David Lloyd George when the statesman was chancellor of the exchequer. The girl from the west looked at Lloyd George curiously for a moment, says Harper's, and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: "Don't you find it awfully trying to have to chance when you don't feel like it?"

between rich and poor, either rich or poor petitioner might have a divorce if he had a case and about \$500 for expenses!

The Church has been especially antagonistic to remedial legislation; but the Church influence is not so potent as former. The war has brought conditions in which the need of meeting this emergency is more pressing than ever, while at the same time it has weakened the hold of the Church owing to the attitude of most of the higher ecclesiastics on many war issues.

#### 24,000,000 Men Under Arms.

The fighting armies of the belligerents to-day, according to Sir William Robertson, number 24,000,000 men, says The London Chronicle. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

The most familiar sight before the war was a football crowd at Everton or Chelsea, both of which grounds will accommodate 60,000 spectators. If every man, woman, and boy in that seething mass were a soldier, that would constitute only one of four hundred similar masses of humanity, or three hundred times the average number who used to witness the Final at the Crystal Palace every April.

If all the people in greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna, and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd, there would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester, to the very last new-born babe, to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Suppose it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on this seemingly endless tramp.

#### A Tommy's Sensations.

It has been said that every situation can be reduced to a point of view. And if you take the case of the trenches in Flanders, at the present moment, you ought to have no difficulty in making out your case. A British "Tommy" was asked by an officer recently, after a day of hideous bombardment, what his sensations were. "When I woke up at 6 o'clock," he replied, "I thought something unusual was happening. By 8 I was beginning to be disturbed. By 10, I was fair fed up with it. By 11, I was just disgusted. At 12, I pulled me helmet over me head and went to sleep again."

#### Machine Gun Revolver.

An Englishman, Charles J. Cooke, has invented a new magazine attachment for the automatic revolver.

The attachment is simply a holder which enables a number of stored magazines to be fed into the revolver as fast as they are needed. Such an "automatic" as the Colt .45 is pushed into the saddle on the upper end of the holder. When the eight shots have been fired the usual ejecting spring is pressed; the empty magazine drops from the gun down into the slot in the holder, and is ejected. Instantly, one of the full magazines held in readiness in the bottom of the holder is pushed up into place. When this magazine is exhausted, two others can be fed into the hollow end of the revolver. — Popular Science Monthly.

word does not need to look censor, and probably would be vain. But it is not so with "boo," which in the aviation means an impending visitation enemy dirigibles. It has been to an Indian word for eagle perhaps the Indians got it from mispronunciation of the white language. Not many true words have survived to become of our speech.

Just now the French are trouble with "attaboy." heard it used as a greeting by dian soldiers, they have had plained to them that it is form of "at her, boy!" and given their own "au travail," as an approximate equivalent, is chiefly interesting as evidence the French are trying sincere with their accustomed politeness enter into the spirit of our slang is one of the little things that draw the bonds tighter. We be likely to have more trouble prehending theirs, for it commore subtle than ours. We str directness, while they seek a ent effect. But we will not h long over "poilu," the French of affection for the common s "Hairy one," in the sense th has neglected to shave or cut hair, does not define it fully.

Is a certain association of lux hirsute adornment, especially virile peoples, with great pl strength, which is the comp the French seek to bestow. are not poking fun at the sold. his carelessness as to appearanc are paying tribute to his pr though by indirection, when th him a "poilu."

Having taken over "commat from the South African War, f a bit of English slang and the word so reputable that the G ment may employ it; having ac "hike," and being willing to cede that every housewife is 'her bit' when she saves food or socks for the soldier, we are p ed to go so far as need be i great democratization of lang It will not be done in a day, a rule, and no one can fo which words will be retaina which rejected. This is a mat time and of not particularly di inating taste. Some words h way of sticking, and that is al can be said about them.

#### No Water Needed.

A good story of the war in Philippine Islands occurs in General Younghusband's re published book, "A Soldier's ories." Two Englishmen str round the Spanish outpost line Manila chanced across a picket, consisting of three m charge of a sergeant. The latte pitably offered the Englishm share of their ration of red which they gladly accepted, th as it was a very hot day, they that a little water might be a This, writes General Younghus was evidently considered a c joke, for all four burst into ro laughter. "Wherefore this i ment?" asked the Englishm some bewilderment. "Pardor sir," said the sergeant, "but I explain. That wine is a very wine, and comes from Barce It starts off in large casks addr to the adjutant general. Out of cask the adjutant general n two, and hands it on to our co. Our colonel out of these two di casks makes three. Next the pany commander has to make profit, and I also have to make. So you see, sir, there is not need to add any more water!"

# Back to BICYCLES

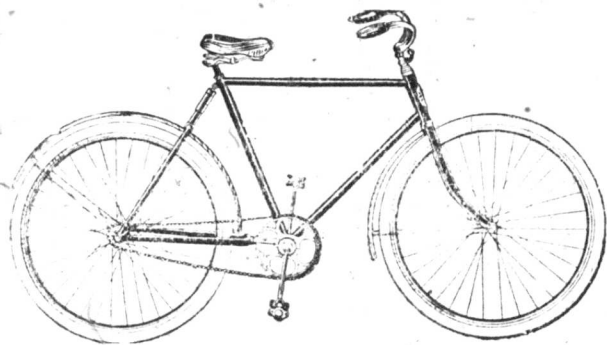


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**Our Repair Department is fully equipped with tools and machinery for repairing Bicycles, and our long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Bring in your wheel and let us put it in First-Class Condition for you.**

**Auto Tires and Supplies.**

# W. J. Normile



# War Slang

## nters Language

CH common words as "reconnoiter," "pontoon," and "marauding" give living testimony to the effect of wars on language. There was a time when these were regarded as English, but they were acquired by campaigns of British abroad, and they stuck fast, the fact that there were in those days, as there are to oppose their admission to the verbally elect.

will not do for us to go back to the origin of every word we use and on employing it only in its sense. If we did, we should trouble half the time. It makes us weep, for example, to think of a "dilapidated" wooden igloo, and we should have no in our language at all, for the word "humor" has been so long in its travels as to be no longer recognizable. Originally, it is the brother of "humid," and as would be descriptive of only a part of our humor of to-day. The perplexities of a prominent man over the expressed intention of Americans to "can the kaiser" is recent history. The London Post is even having as much amusement in its conception of the phrase "description of an intention to the German Emperor hermetically in a tin receptacle" as if it had a red mark, and "Reedy's" has been led to recall a similitude deduction of Andrew that a "jag" is an American enance or convenience of daily life. He had been reading about a who "came home carrying his thimble." How many such have been perpetuated by the poets in the past it is impossible for us to determine, but the number probably is very large.

One of our words of present good we are reasonably certain however. One of these is "jag," which we have accepted in senses, culinary, phonetic, and rhythmic, and to which still another meaning has been given by the poets of this war. An officer deputed is one charged with the duty of leading the various units of a military expedition. The new use clings closely to the root meaning as we find it in applying the word to a piping for use in soups, or to the use of two words or to a particularly intimate association of man and woman.

Lieutenant Rosher, of the air service, wrote a book before he was killed in which he collected the new words coined by men in the aviation corps. One was "spikebozzle," to understand which one needs only to have a connecting text. The zeppelined London and the air went up to spikebozzle them, all as clear as can be. The does not need to look for an and probably would look in. But it is not so with "hick," which in the aviation corps has an impending visitation by dirigibles. It has been traced to an Indian word for eagle, and as the Indians got it from some munciation of the white man's name. Not many true Indians have survived to become parts

## WONDROUS PROSPECT.

What the Delegates to Irish Convention May Find of Scenic Beauty.

In these days of the Irish conventions, when the delegates who are to settle the future of the country are meeting and separating again day by day in Dublin, making history, it can scarcely fail to be that, when resting from their labors, they will, Irishmen all as they are, renew a grateful acquaintance with the gracious countryside which lies around the capital city of Ireland. There will surely be the run out to Kingstown, in the cool of the late afternoon, when the western sun is flashing a thousand sparkles from the white granite rocks and blue waters, "to see the mail come in." There will be the pilgrimage to Killiney Hill, with its great panorama of coast line, from Lambay to Bray Head and beyond. There will be the drive out to Howth, and round by the Bailey Light, the run through Old Fingal, and an evening excursion—maybe, when the full moon is rising slowly out of the sea—by the coast road to Bray and Greystones.

But they, as has been said, they are all Irishmen, and they will not need guidebooks, nor to place themselves in the charge of some enterprising clericone, and it goes without saying that many of them will depart from the beaten track, beautiful as that track is, and, singly or in groups of twos or threes, go to visit places seldom seen by the official tourist, or, at any rate, never by him explored.

There is one such place which is almost sure of a visit. It is where the white road from Dundrum to Enniskerry leaves the County Dublin behind it, and runs on into the County Wicklow. The way has been climbing for some time, the gentle sweep of the Dublin Mountains has been the everchanging view to right and left for miles, and then, suddenly, straight ahead, the road leaps up and meets the sky; whilst high above it, on either side, rise steep walls of rock and pine. It is the Scalp Pass, or just the Scalp, as every one calls it. The ordinary tourist passes through it with just a glance about him, but the Irishman who revisits Dublin, as Wordsworth revisited Yarrow, will not be content with so hurried a view. He will, almost as a matter of course, leave his motor, or maybe, even still, his outside car, by the roadside, and make the rocky climb to the summit of the hill to the right.

There is a wonderful prospect from the top, and perhaps the most joyful thing about it is the near view which one gains of the familiar outline of the Great Sugar Loaf. The man who knows Dublin has seen this mountain in the distance from many different points: from the sea, far off on the western horizon, as he crosses the Channel from England; from the heights of Howth; and, every now and again, from the shore road out to Kingstown. Now, from the top of the Scalp, it is as though he suddenly saw it through a telescope. The tender blue-gray of the distant outline has come out into rock and trees and soft green grass, but it is still the same familiar mountain, with the smiling valley of the Vartry spread out at its feet. And all around it are other mountains, the Little Sugar Loaf away to the left, whilst, farther off to the south, the gray form of Doune lifts its 2,300 feet into the sky. Immediately beneath where the traveller stands, the white road winds sharply downhill towards Enniskerry, and so on, over the Dargle,

## Hospitals for the Guns

That Have Been Wounded

Exist Behind the Lines

IN war the question of wastage of material is second only to that of men. Armaments become rapidly unserviceable through old age and casualties, the big guns most of all. For gun casualties a regular system of hospitals exists.

The first-aid station is in the battery itself, where, much as a medical orderly keeps a supply of medicine and bandages, a trained artificer keeps a supply of tools and spare parts. He can deal with any trifling accident that may occur, or replace any small part that may be broken. The modern gun or howitzer is a complicated piece of mechanism, requiring constant skilled attention if the best results are to be obtained. This attention the artificer supplies.

But, should the gun develop a complaint beyond the powers of his tools to rectify, or should an unlucky splinter of shell wound it in some vulnerable part, its removal to hospital becomes necessary. Gun hospitals are workshops, wonderfully organized to deal with the work that falls to their lot, and staffed by skilled men of the Ordnance Corps. These workshops are graded according to mobility, and are all capable of more or less rapid transfer from one point to another. They are styled light, medium, or heavy, according to their powers of movement and their capacity for dealing with work requiring light or heavy tools.

A "Light Ordnance Mobile Workshop," to give it its full title, is self-contained upon two or three motor trucks, ingeniously arranged. The floor of the lorries carries light lathes and drilling machines, driven by electric transmission, driven by engine of the automobile, light being furnished from the same source. The trucks look like ordinary closed motor vans when travelling, but on duty the sides of the vans drop down to form platforms around the machinery, and the interiors are transformed into buzzing hives of activity. Their capacity is limited to the work that can be handled on the comparatively light tools that they carry.

The next stage is the "Medium Mobile Workshop." This is no longer self-contained on motor trucks, ready to limber up and be off at a moment. It carries machinery that must be unloaded and installed in some convenient shed. The whole is transported on motor trucks, but the work is not carried on in the trucks. There is a compact oil engine and dynamo, to be bolted down to a hastily constructed foundation. There are lathes, milling machines, every sort of machine tool that is to be found in a general engineering shop. The whole concern requires about two days to set up and put in running order. Nearly every thing except certain intricate repairs, can be performed here. It is rarely necessary for a wounded gun to proceed any further.

But, for the accommodation of really bad cases, there are a few "Heavy Mobile Workshops," where anything that is susceptible of repair may be dealt with. These are equipped not only with heavier machinery than the Medium workshops, but with elaborate additional machinery

## A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent \$1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered



with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent \$1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

minion corps; almost every yard of it filled with bright spots for the unadvertised, hardworking officers of the three Canadian tunneling companies who were in it among the first and stayed with it until the glad news was flashed to their comrades, soon after glorious Vimy, that they had taken full measure of revenge for the grilling days Canadians spent on the southern end of the Ypres salient and in front of Messines. The major was one of those "ground hogs" who stayed behind and were lost to Canada and the enemy. He had worked on the same sector for something like eighteen months.

Another of these Canadian tunneling companies started the offensive mining in the neighborhood of Hill 60. Two shallow shafts had already been sunk, but the ground was so bad it was difficult to drive a tunnel in the direction of "the German" main works. Steel casings were obtained, and 900 yards of main track constructed in this way.

"We could often hear the tunnellers working over us," said the Canadian captain in charge of this working, "and when they got too near we dug upwards and then came up."

This tunnel was responsible for a famous fortress near Hill 60, now almost unrecognizable, then a magnificent thing, bristling with machine guns, which could have held an attack at bay.

The main offensive galleries, the report goes, "were started for a high mound to the south of the railway cutting. After many vicissitudes, including constant enemy opposition and the charges of

not need to look for an-  
t, and probably would look in  
But it is not so with "bick-  
which in the aviation corps  
s an impending visitation by  
y dirigibles. It has been trac-  
an Indian word for eagle, and  
ps the Indians got it from some  
'nunciation of the white man's  
age. Not many true Indian  
s have survived to become parts  
r speech.

st now the French are having  
le with "attaboy." Having  
l it used as a greeting by Cana-  
soldiers, they have had it ex-  
ed to them that it is a short  
of "at her, boy!" and have  
their own "au travail, garcon,"  
approximate equivalent. This  
edly interesting as evidence that  
rench are trying sincerely, and  
their accustomed politeness, to  
into the spirit of our slang. It  
of the little things that help to  
the bonds tighter. We would  
ely to have more trouble com-  
nding theirs, for it commonly is  
subtle than ours. We strive for  
ness, while they seek a differ-  
ect. But we will not hesitate  
over "poilu," the French term  
y for the common soldier.  
y one," in the sense that one  
eglected to shave or cut one's  
does not define it fully. There  
ertain association of luxuriant  
e adornment, especially among  
peoples, with great physical  
gth, which is the compliment  
rench seek to bestow. They  
ot poking fun at the soldier for  
relessness as to appearance, but  
aying tribute to his prowess,  
h by indirection, when they call  
t "poilu."

ving taken over "commandeer"  
the South African War, first as  
of English slang and then as a  
so reputable that the Govern-  
may employ it; having adopted  
" and being willing to con-  
t that every housewife is "doing  
it" when she saves food or knits  
for the soldier, we are prepar-  
go so far as need be in the  
democratization of language.  
ll not be done in a day, or by  
e, and no one can forecast  
e words will be retained and  
e rejected. This is a matter of  
of and not particularly discrim-  
ing taste. Some words have a  
of sticking, and that is all that  
e said about them.

### No Water Needed.

good story of the war in the  
opine Islands occurs in Major-  
al Younghusband's recently  
shed book, "A Soldier's Mem-  
." Two Englishmen strolling  
l the Spanish outpost line near  
a chanced across a small  
t, consisting of three men in  
e of a sergeant. The latter hos-  
ly offered the Englishmen a  
of their ration of red wine,  
y they gladly accepted, though  
was a very hot day, they asked  
a little water might be added.  
writes General Younghusband,  
evidently considered a capital  
for all four burst into roars of  
ter. "Wherefore this merri-  
?" asked the Englishmen in  
bewilderment. "Pardon us,  
said the sergeant, "but I will  
in. That wine is a very good  
and comes from Barcelona.  
urts off in large casks addressed  
e adjutant general. Out of each  
the adjutant general makes  
and hands it on to our colonel.  
colonel out of these two diluted  
makes three. Next the com-  
mander has to make his  
, and I also have to make mine.  
ou see, sir, there is not much  
to add any more water!"

same mountain, with the  
smiling valley of the Vartray spread  
out at its feet. And all around it are  
other mountains, the Little Sugar  
Loaf away to the left, whilst, farther  
off to the south, the gray form of  
Doure lifts its 2,300 feet into the  
sky. Immediately beneath where the  
traveller stands, the white road  
winds sharply downhill towards En-  
niskerry, and so on, over the Dargle,  
towards the wonders of the Vale of  
Clara and Avonmore. — Christian  
Science Monitor.

### A Unique Library.

Opposite Marble Arch in London  
stands the home of Lady Battersea,  
which in pre-war days was the centre  
of social activity. Now it is the head-  
quarters of the Red Cross Library  
and is run by Mrs. Gaskell and an  
army of voluntary assistants. The  
house is packed with books from  
floor to ceiling, they cover the walls,  
are piled up on tables and shelves,  
overflow into the servants' quarters,  
and even into the stables at the back  
of the house.

Nearly 50,000 books a week are  
sent out to all parts of the world,  
and, in addition to gifts, 100,000  
books and magazines are purchased  
monthly. The tastes of the soldiers  
are remarkable, and an amazing  
light has been thrown on the matter  
of best sellers. Far away into the  
millions soars the demand for Nick  
Carter detective stories.

Every hospital in France, of which  
there are some 290, receives a parcel  
of 130 books every three weeks.  
Poetry is very largely in demand and  
ranges from Shakespeare to modern  
living poets. The colonial soldier  
has an insatiable curiosity and his  
chief demand is for the Encyclopædia  
Britannica in 40 volumes. No de-  
mand is refused whether it be for  
the latest handbook on oil engines,  
theosophy, poultry farming, or box-  
ing.

These parcels of books go forth to  
all parts of the world wherever the  
British soldier is fighting. Malta re-  
ceived 7,000 per month, Basrah  
9,000, Alexandria 3,000, Salonica  
2,000, and even units in East Africa,  
Italy, and Russia are supplied. The  
Admiralty requested the library to  
supply every sailor in the fleets with  
a book.

Urgent summons are received and  
when Gallipoli was filling the hospi-  
tals a cable message came "send  
25,000 books at once, light and good  
print." The other day a request  
came from Boulogne and within an  
hour and a half 3,000 books had  
been sent in response.

### A Little Stale.

An American soldier, one of the  
contingent that paraded in London  
in August, went into a saloon to get  
a glass of beer. It was served warm,  
as is the custom there, and, address-  
ing the barmaid, he said:

"Isn't that beer a little stale?"

To which the barmaid replied:  
"Why shouldn't it be? It's been  
waiting for you for two years."

### Machine for Digging Trenches.

The Germans have made use of a  
Belgian machine for digging canals  
as a trench-digger. In one minute it  
excavates a cubic metre of ditch. In  
favorable ground it can advance over  
one hundred yards in an hour.

### Population of Russia.

The Russian Empire, according to  
recent census returns, contains a  
population of 182,182,600, an in-  
crease of 42.1 per cent. since 1897  
and of 2.1 per cent. since 1914.

be performed here. It is rarely ne-  
cessary for a wounded gun to pro-  
ceed any further.

But, for the accommodation of  
really bad cases, there are a few  
"Heavy Mobile Workshops," where  
anything that is susceptible of repair  
may be dealt with. These are equip-  
ped not only with heavier machinery  
than the Medium workshops, but  
with elaborate additional machinery  
for special work. In addition to the  
big machine-shop, there are pattern-  
making shops, wheelers' shops, a  
foundry, air compressors, and every  
sort of device to supply the needs of  
an army that fights with highly sci-  
entific weapons. The whole outfit is  
constructed so that it may be taken  
down and packed into trucks drawn  
by great tractor engines.

The whole system is a miracle of  
organization for a war which, al-  
though at present mainly one of posi-  
tion, may at any moment develop  
into one of movement. Everything,  
workshops included, must be ready  
to follow up an advance. Provision  
of machine shops at fixed points  
might meet the conditions of trench  
warfare but they would become use-  
less as the line of battle left them  
behind. So the Gun Hospitals, like  
the Field Ambulances and Casualty  
Clearing Stations, are fashioned  
upon a plan that allows of ready  
movement.

There remains the case of the gun  
that through long and honorable  
service is worn out. It is removed  
from the battery, to be replaced by  
one of a number that lie in readi-  
ness at one of the gun parks behind  
the line, and is taken back to an ar-  
senal to be rebuilt. The inner tube,  
whose rifling in some cases is worn  
nearly smooth, is removed and an-  
other inserted in its stead, after  
which the gun is ready to take its  
place once more in the emplacements  
of an active battery.

### FIGHTING WITH MINES.

#### Work Done by Engineers on the Western Front.

The following article on the work  
of the Canadian Tunneling Compan-  
ies in France, written by Major Ro-  
land Hill, is issued by the Militia  
Department at Ottawa.

The Major from British Columbia  
showed me a crumpled, twisted mix-  
ture of earth and concrete, wrecked  
entanglements, parts of splintered  
facings of dugouts—under which  
hundreds of Huns were buried—ad-  
turned his professional eye to the  
depth of the crater in the centre. "It  
should have been much deeper," he  
said. "I wanted them to put an-  
other 5,000 pounds of ammonal  
down there, but they said it was  
enough."

"They" were the staff of explosive  
experts who think, perhaps eat,  
drink, and sleep, plans of explosively  
indigestible destruction for the Ger-  
mans.

On the right was the shattered  
rumble of brick that had been Wyt-  
chaete, from which the Huns could  
once see all over the British line at  
this section. Canadians knew it to  
their cost in the spring of 1916. To  
the left, now forever in British pos-  
session, were the Ypres-Comines  
Canal and the Bluff, where our  
Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-seventh, and  
other fine battalions fought bitterly.  
Farther still were the almost un-  
recognizable chateau of Hooge, Hill 60,  
and Mount Sorrel, one of Canada's  
few black spots, and just ahead were  
the craters of St. Eloi, which, when  
Canadians were there, used to change  
hands times beyond count. All of it  
ground of bitter memory for the Do-

amous fortress near Hill 60, now  
almost unrecognizable, then a smok-  
ing thing, bristling with machine  
guns, which could have held an at-  
tack at bay.

The main offensive galleries, the  
report goes, "were started for —,  
a high mound to the south of the  
railway cutting. After many vicis-  
situdes, including constant enemy op-  
position underground, the charge of  
70,000 pounds of ammonal was plac-  
ed in a most advantageous position,  
right under —, and in October,  
1916, the charge was loaded and  
lamped."

In plain English this meant that  
the Hun garrison of a certain place  
near Hill 60, often mentioned in  
British communications, had been  
sitting over a first-class volcano for  
nine months, and the shuff and en-  
ergetic counter-mining of the Cana-  
dian company with another kept him  
in blissful ignorance until he "went  
in the air" literally on the famous  
Messines push. For their numerical  
strength these tunnelling companies  
have probably the greatest numbers  
of honors of any unit in the Cana-  
dian overseas forces. One company  
I visited while at rest in their little  
green bungalow among the fields can  
count seven officers with the M. C.  
and 27 men with other decorations  
won in this work alone. Their com-  
manding officer has been mentioned  
three times in despatches, another  
has four M.C. and fourteen military  
medals, while the remainder count  
one Croix de Guerre, six Military  
Crosses, five D.C.M.s, and twelve  
military medals. Some of their of-  
ficers, keen men from Canada's tech-  
nical schools, have staff appoint-  
ments at various army headquarters,  
and there is one who has gained a  
fine advisory post at British General  
Headquarters itself. That is only  
part of the record, and some day  
when the censorship is unnecessary  
the whole tale of these splendid years  
will be given to their friends in this  
Dominion.

### The Youngest President.

The official announcement was  
made recently that Milne Murray  
Todd of Galt, third son of the late  
Martin N. Todd, had been elected to  
succeed his father as president of  
the Galt, Preston & Hespeler Rail-  
way, and vice-president of the Lake  
Erie & Northern Railway. Both are  
radial roads operated by the Hydro-  
electric. Milne M. Todd represents  
the third generation of the Todd  
family to hold the presidency of the  
G. P. & H. Railway, his grandfa-  
ther having been one of the promot-  
ers of the line and its first president.  
He is twenty-four years of age, and  
possibly the youngest railroad presi-  
dent in Canada.

### The Walrus.

The average-sized Alaska walrus  
is as big as an ox and often weighs  
more than a ton. A walrus was re-  
cently killed by some whalers near  
Point Barrow whose head weighed  
eighty pounds, and skin, including  
flippers, five hundred pounds. The  
animal had a girth of fourteen feet,  
the skin was from half an inch to  
three inches in thickness, and the  
blubber weighed five hundred  
pounds.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears  
the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*





## A Matter of Choice

If you are a lover of six-cylinder performance, or if your choice is a car equipped with a tried and true four-cylinder engine, you will do well to look into the merits of the Overland Model Eighty-Five.

This is the popular model that is built in both motor designs—either a Four or a Six.

Both are big, comfortable cars. The Four has a wheelbase of 112 inches—the Six 116 inches.

Both are beauties in appearance and in action. Cantilever rear springs and big roomy seats afford solid riding comfort for five people.

If you have decided to invest in a moderately priced, real family car—one that will stand up under steady service—drop in and ask for a demonstration of this Model Eighty-Five.

**Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company,** 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

### G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee  
Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 93, Residence 152.

### U. M. WILSON,

Notary, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

Offices—Office 46, residence 125.

Office—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-tf.

### DR. A. B. EARL

LAST STREET, NAPANEE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND  
ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

### H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,  
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 94.

34

### DR. W. A. ASHLEY

DENTIST

who for the past four years has given  
Deseronto three days a week, will dis-  
continue his visits, and in future will  
occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms  
over the Merchants Bank, Napanee.

51-3-m

**WANTED**—Good General Servant,  
two in family. Apply to MRS. J. S.  
HAM, Dundas Street.

**GIRLS WANTED**—Good Wages—  
Apply THE DOMINION MATCH CO.,  
LIMITED, Deseronto, Ont.

47bp

**FOR SALE**—A number of houses  
and lots in town, and also a number of

## TEACHERS' CONVENTION

Minutes of the Lennox and Addington  
Teachers' Association, 1917.

The teachers of Lennox and Addington held their annual meeting at the Collegiate Institute, Napanee on Oct. 11th and 12th, 1917.

The Vice-President, Mrs. Alkenbrack, Tamworth, occupied the chair. After the singing of the National Anthem, Rev. Mr. DeMille kindly conducted the opening exercises.

Fifty-six teachers, besides several from Mr. Reid's division, answered the roll call.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read, one from Mr. Chas. G. Fraser, re a grant to the O.E.A., which was left to a committee with power to act; also one from Mrs. Nesbitt and family, thanking the Association for sympathy and floral tribute. The following resolution was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to place a copy on file and send one to Mrs. Nesbitt:

"Resolved that,  
The teachers of Lennox and Addington, in convention assembled, place on record as a memorial to their late lamented Inspector, Mr. Nesbitt, their heartfelt appreciation, not only of his efficient work and the satisfactory results of his untiring labor in behalf of the schools of his inspectorate, but also, of the beneficent influence exerted upon pupils and teachers alike. It was always his aim to give a taste for the higher things of life and he has left us his well-known motto, "Look up; lift up!"

It might be said of him, "He wrought his teachers lasting good." How true it is of him that "Their words live after them and their works do follow them."

Emerson has said, "Immortality will come to such as are fit for it; and he would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now." Such was our Inspector.

The treasurer's report was read and Messrs. Trenouth and Anderson appointed auditors.

Committees were then appointed—one to consider resolutions of O.E.A. and the other a nominating committee.

Miss Shannon, the delegate to the O.E.A., was highly complimented on her exceedingly interesting report. Mr. MacLean said he could fully appreciate the work done by Miss Shannon to enable her to give a report from so many departments.

Roll call at 1.30 p.m. showed an attendance of 95 from this division.

The Vice-President's address, given by Mrs. Alkenbrack, was entitled "Leadership" and sounded a call to teachers to aid in this grand work by developing leaders among the pupils through the play factor.

The instrumental solo given by Miss Leitha Scott afforded a very pleasing diversion.

The lecturer, Mr. Chisholm, M.A., of the Normal School, Peterborough, spoke on "Nature Study and Literature." The teachers were deeply interested. The speaker said the object of nature study in the schools was not to impart facts but to arouse interest and a love of nature, and proceeded to show how this might be accomplished. He advocated out-of-door study as objects of nature lose interest without their natural setting, quoting from Emerson to prove this. Nature study should be correlated with art, also with literature, and lots of poems such as "The Green"

## LIFT YOUR CORNS

OFF WITH FIN

Tells how to loosen a tender  
or callus so it lifts out  
without pain.

You reckless men and women are pestered with corns and who at least once a week invited an death from lockjaw or blood are now told by a Cincinnati au to use a drug called freezone, the moment a few drops are a to any corn or callus the soreness lieved and soon the entire corn (lus, root and all, lifts off with ti gers.

Freezone dries the moment it plied, and simply shrivels the corn, lus without inflaming or even irri the surrounding tissue or skin. A bottle of freezone will cost very at any of the drug stores, but will tively rid one's feet of every h soft corn or hardened callus. If druggist hasn't any freezone he c it at any wholesale drug house fo

brack and Mr. Gordon Anderson  
Auditors—Messrs. Tregouth an derson.

Library Committee—Messrs. C. Trenouth, MacLean, Miss M and the Secretary.

Messrs. MacLean and Corkill Mrs. Alkenbrack discussed "The of the Resources Committee." MacLean moved, seconded by Trenouth, that this Association clare the teachers to be in perfe cord with Mr. Hanna, and tha will use their influence and he co-operate with the Food Com by trying to impress upon their the necessity of saving and sub ing perishable foods for beef, t and wheat. Carried.

The five-minute talks on Ar Misses Austin and Lochlin were helpful and the ladies were complimented by Mr. Chisholm Peterborough. Miss Austin expl that the course at the summer lasted six weeks, the tuition is and application must be made May 25th. She showed very bea samples of work done in the C and named books helpful to te —such as "Spanton's Perspec and "How to Study Pictures" Caffin. Miss Lochlin spoke on position and Balance in Lands Mr. MacLean added some expla and expressed his pleasure with talks. Mr. Chisholm advised teachers to have these five or minute talks on some phase of work at every Convention and gested for their next progr "Improvements Around the Sel and "Schoolroom Decorations," that Mr. S. W. Perry, of the E of Education be secured to give talk on Art.

Mr. Chisholm's second lecture on "Observational Geography" was based upon the Manual. Mr. Corkill declared the lecture pleasing and helpful and r seconded by Miss Rockwell, that Chisholm be made an honorary ber of this Association. Carried.

The discussion on the lecture led by Mr. T. C. Smith, N.C.I., advised the teachers to read "Brown Mouse Teacher," and "Evolution of Dod," published Kellogg Co., both of which would find enjoyable and helpfu Chisholm added, "Jean Mit School."

"Agriculture" was the subject five-minute talk by Mrs. Alken who impressed upon the teacher benefits of a course at the a

## DOXSEE & CO.

ARE MAKING  
**SPECIAL REDUCTIONS**

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**BLOUSES**

**Saturday, Sep. 29**

**MILLINERY**

All the latest New York  
Novelties this week.

**MARABOU COLLARS**

In Black, White and Taupe

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
**NECKWEAR AND CORSETS**

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**MERCHANTS' BANK  
OF CANADA.**  
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Ret and Undivided Profits...7,421,292  
Total Deposits.....92,102,072  
Total Assets.....121,120,550



# **BANK OF CANADA.** **ESTABLISHED 1864.**

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292  
Total Deposits.....92,102,072  
Total Assets.....121,130,558

## **Savings Bank Department.**

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.  
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napawee **E. R. CHECKLEY** Mgr.  
Branch.

Yarker Branch, **R. M. MACPHERSON**, Mgr.

## **NORTHERN CROWN BANK**

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000  
Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200  
Rest and Undivided Profits \$845,544

### **DIRECTORS.**

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.  
Vice-President—Jas. H. Ashdown.  
W. R. Bawli, A. McTavish Campbell,  
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,  
E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.  
General Manager - Robert Campbell.

## **A General Banking Business Transacted**

**R. G. H. TRAVERS,**  
Manager Napawee Branch.

## **Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes**

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.  
TO WIT:

A list of lands for sale for arrears of Taxes has been prepared and copies thereof may be had at my office in the County Buildings.

The said list is being published in THE ONTARIO GAZETTE in the issues of September 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th A.D., 1917.

In default of payment of the taxes I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the arrears and taxes and costs, at my office in the County Court House on Saturday, December 15th, A.D., 1917, beginning the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the Assessment Act.

**W. J. SHANNON,**  
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napawee, Sept. 8th, A.D., 1917.

## **NOTICE ! COAL FACTS.**

**We are selling Coal for Cash only. Conditions will not allow us to do a credit business this year.**

**F. E. VAN LUVEN.**

Get your sample of Mentholatum at WALLACE'S.

Imperial Stove Pipe Enamel, undoubtedly the best made, will not smoke or burn off, 15c. per large tin, at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

**WANTED—Good General Servant.**  
two in family. Apply to MRS. J. S. HAM, Dundas Street. 47a

**GIRLS WANTED—Good Wages—**  
Apply THE DOMINION MATCH CO. LIMITED, Deseronto, Ont. 47bp

**FOR SALE—A number of houses**  
and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, 42-1-1

**PIANO FOR SALE—One Upright**  
Piano, three pedals, good as new. Good reasons for selling.—A bargain. MRS. W. H. DUNBAR, Thomas Street. 47dp

**WANTED—Young man wants warm**  
bright room with board. All conveniences. State locality and terms. Box B. Express Office. 47ap

**FOR SALE—On easy terms. One**  
Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 61f

**FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good**  
repair. Good well water and other modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr. M. P. Graham's residence, South Napawee. Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

**ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class**  
condition. Would make good organ for country church. Usbridge make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napawee. 52

**FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,**  
on lot 33, 3rd concession Township of "Amidon." All good land, seed to hay and pasture. "wells, good fences." Apply to E. A. HEARD, Napawee, or S. W. SWITZER, Desermond. 31ff

**FOR SALE—Desirable Property,**  
corner Dundas and West Streets, Brick House and Office in first-class repair, small Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, including counter railing, drawers and case fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on premises. MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS. 41ff

**FOR SALE—That desirable residence**  
on Thomas Street, corner Alma Avenue. Electric light, gas, central, fine tiled well, large garden, excellent cellar, bath room. A great snap, \$1600. E. L. BEDORE. Apply on premises, or to HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE. 43ff

## **Offers of Sites for House of Refuge Purposes.**

Owners of real estate—45 acres or upwards—within two miles of Napawee, desirous of selling same, are requested to send their terms to the undersigned on or before 15th November next.

By order of Committee.

**W. G. WILSON,**

County Clerk.

Napawee, October 18th, 1917. 46-d

# **Notice**

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

**S. CASEY DENISON.**

Centre Street, North.

'Phone 10

of nature study in the schools. It was not to impart facts but to arouse interest and a love of nature, and proceeded to show how this might be accomplished. He advocated out-of-door study as objects of nature lose interest without their natural setting, quoting from Emerson to prove this. Nature study should be correlated with art, also with literature, and lots of poems such as "The Crocus," "The Mullein," "The Gall Bladders," and "Snow" should all be studied by the Nature Study method. Then, too, Nature Study may be correlated with Composition. Nature Study is also a utility subject and may be of practical help to gardeners, farmers and animal owners. The speaker advised the teachers to make the work have a certain practical value as most farmers object to "too much pussy-willow and want more potato-bug."

Mr. MacLean pronounced the lecture both efficient and interesting. The topics should sink deeply into our minds. In teaching Nature Study the first thing was to lead the pupils to have sympathy, as interest could not be aroused without it. He agreed with Mr. Chisholm that outdoor study is the proper way. That was Plato's idea, "Get Back to Nature," Mr. MacLean pronounced exams. an evil.

Mr. Curran, in his remarks, said exams. defeat our purpose in teaching nature study as they kill the pupils' interest and Mrs. Alkenbrack heartily agreed with him.

Mr. Corkill, B.A., I.P.S., gave the Inspector's address. He spoke on his impressions as inspector, the new regulations, the new text-books, and new laws governing Teachers' Conventions. He asked the teachers to complete the marking of the registers and to make the annual reports to the government full and complete.

During the Social Hour, which followed, the teachers were served with ice cream and cake.

The evening session was held in the town hall, Mr. Corkill in the chair.

Every one present enjoyed the musical part of the programme which consisted of an instrumental solo by Miss Wartman, a vocal solo by Mr. Weiss, and a double ladies' quartette. The teachers are indebted to Miss Hall, B.A., P.S., Napawee for this musical treat.

Prof. M. B. Baker, Queen's University, Kingston, gave an illustrated lecture on "A Trip Through Norway," for which Lawyer Rutan complimented him and moved a vote of thanks, which was ably seconded by Mr. E. R. Checkley.

Friday, 9 a.m.: roll call showed over 76 present.

Reports of committees received.

The committee on Resolutions of the O.E.A. recommended the adoption of Resolutions No. 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 19, 26 and 29.

Moved by Mr. MacLean, seconded by Miss Mair, that this Association approves these regulations with special attention to the numbers named. Carried.

The auditors found the treasurer's accounts correct.

Moved by Mr. Trenouth, seconded by Miss Wales, that their report be adopted. Carried.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of paying \$5.00 to the O.E.A. authorized the Secretary to pay it.

The Nominating Committee named the following officers.

President—Mrs. A. Alkenbrack, Tamworth.

Vice-President—Miss M. Mitchell, of Newburgh.

Sec. Treas.—E. Harrison.

Librarian—Mr. Corkill, B.A., I.P.S., Napawee.

Advisory Council—Messrs. MacLean and Trenouth, and the principals of Odessa and Camden East.

Delegates to O. E. A.—Mrs. Alken-

brack, and the principals of Odessa and Camden East. "Jean M. School."

"Agriculture" was the subject of a five-minute talk by Mrs. Alke who impressed upon the teachers the benefits of a course at the school.

Mr. MacLean told the teachers to read, Homer of the Insects" by Fau.

Mr. Corkill read a communique from the Inspector of Military and Household Science re: for equipment, etc.

At 1.30 roll call showed over attendance.

Mr. Curran, Agricultural Napawee, gave a talk on School outlining a new plan for 1918, he thinks will make them even successful than in the past. He urged the teachers to encourage to take more grain instead of seed for vegetables, so as to gain to the farmers permanent the teachers wish to have a general Lennox and Addington they only to send to the Department the Interior, Ottawa, and ask maps of the Belleville, Renfrew, Kingston sections of Ontario piece out a county map for selves.

Moved by Miss Hawley, seconded by Miss O'Brien, that the matter ex-ourision instead of a Con 1918, be left to the Executive tried.

Moved by Mr. Trenouth, seconded by Mrs. Miller, that the Secretary be empowered to pay all the expenses of the meeting. Carried.

Moved by Miss Hawley, seconded by Miss Parks, that the Board of Education, Napawee, be tendered of thanks for the use of the N.C.E., and that any who contributed to the success of this ing receive the hearty thanks teachers of this institute. Carried. The meeting closed, with "Go the King."

E. HARRISON

Sec.

## **On Guard at the Reading Gate.**

It is a fine thing to guard on against alien soldiers of who poses we are all aware. But it is very important to guard then against other insidious foes that under the disguise of friendly tainers to plunder and destroy cherished ideals, the lofty standards that give the character. If you familiarize young people with the best they will not be likely to crave is inferior and demoralizing. Youth's Companion is a powerful influence in awakening a taste for the best in reading. It is on guard at the reading gate! Nothing mean or hateful passes its check. But neither does the crabbed and austere, Cherry idealism Companion's countersign. Put guard at your reading gate!

The Companion is \$2.25 a year you do not know it, by all means for sample copies giving a for what the next volume will be.

Our offer includes, for \$2.25:

1. The Youth's Companion—1918.
2. All the remaining issues of 1918.
3. The Companion Home for 1918.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION**  
Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
New Subscriptions Received Office.

For chapped hands and rough there is nothing quite so good as "Walladerina." For sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

## OUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn  
callus so it lifts out  
without pain.

reckless men and women who  
suffered with corns and who have  
once a week invited an awful  
corn lockjaw or blood poison  
told by a Cincinnati authority  
a drug called freezone, which  
ment a few drops are applied  
corn or callus the soreness is re-  
duced soon the entire corn or cal-  
lus and all, lifts off with the fin-

ger dries the moment it is ap-  
plied simply shrivels the corn or cal-  
lus out inflaming or even irritating  
surrounding tissue or skin. A small  
freezone will cost very little  
of the drug stores, but will pos-  
sibly one's feet of every hard or  
corn or hardened callus. If your  
hasn't any freezone he can get  
y wholesale drug house for you.

Mr. Gordon Anderson.  
Messrs. Trepouth and An-

Committee—Messrs. Corkill,  
MacLean, Miss Mitchell  
Secretary.

MacLean and Corkill and  
enbrack discussed "The Aims  
Resources Committee." Mr.  
moved, seconded by Mr.  
that this Association de-  
teachers to be in perfect ac-  
Mr. Hanna, and that all  
their influence and heartily  
e with the Food Controller  
to impress upon their pupils  
city of saving and substitut-  
table foods for beef, bacon,  
at. Carried.

minute talks on Art by  
ustin and Lochlin were very  
nted by Mr. Chisholm, of  
ugh. Miss Austin explained  
course at the summer school  
weeks, the tuition is free,  
ication must be made before  
1. She showed very beautiful  
of work done in the College  
ed books helpful to teachers  
as "Spanton's Perspective"  
w to Study Pictures" by  
Miss Lochlin spoke on Com-  
and Balance in Landscapes.  
ean added some explanations  
essed his pleasure with both  
fr. Chisholm advised the  
to have these five or ten  
talks on some phase of their  
every Convention and sug-  
or their next programme,  
ments Around the School,  
oolroom Decorations," and  
S. W. Perry, of the Faculty  
tion to be secured to give us a  
Art.

Chisholm's second lecture, was  
evolutionary Geography" and  
d upon the Manual.

rkili declared the lecture both  
and helpful and moved,  
by Miss Rockwell, that Mr.  
be made an honorary mem-  
nis Association. Carried.  
discussion on the lecture was  
fr. T. C. Smith, N.C.I., who  
the teachers to read "The  
louse Teacher," and "The  
n of Dod," published by  
Co., both of which they  
id enjoyable and helpful. Mr.  
added, "Jean Mitchell's

ulture" was the subject of a  
te talk by Mrs. Alkenbrack,  
ressed upon the teachers the  
of a course at the summer

## DIDN'T HAVE WELL DAY IN FIVE YEARS

Toronto Man Gains 6 Pounds—Now  
Feels Like Has New Lease on Life.

If there is a man in Toronto who be-  
lieves in Tanlac: that man is Harvey  
Hamilton, who resides at 475 Church  
Street, and is employed as fuse maker  
by the Copeland-Chatterton Co., 1303  
Queen Street. Mr. Hamilton has lived  
in Toronto eighteen years and is  
well known.

"Five years ago I had a severe at-  
tack of pneumonia," said Mr. Hamil-  
ton recently in conversation with the  
Tanlac representative, "which devel-  
oped into a general run-down con-  
dition, and I have not been like myself  
since. I lost weight until I was al-  
most a shadow. I felt like I didn't  
have hardly any life or energy about  
me and was so nervous I couldn't  
sleep over four or five hours any  
night. I lost my appetite and often  
didn't go to the table at meal time,  
for I knew if I did I couldn't eat a  
thing. The little I managed to eat  
did more harm than good and soured  
on my stomach, causing a stuffed up,  
uncomfortable feeling. I had pains in  
my stomach and sides and often had  
dizzy spells. I got up mornings feel-  
ing about half dead and dreaded to go  
to work and all day I felt drowsy and  
sleepy. Often I felt so weak and play-  
ed out I just had to lay down my  
tools and quit work. Yes, sir, I went  
five long years without enjoying a  
well day, and you can imagine how  
blue and despondent I was. This is  
the very shape I was in when I read  
in one of the Toronto papers the state-  
ment of a man who described his  
trouble just like mine. He said he  
had been relieved by Tanlac and I lost  
no time in getting a bottle.

"It was about the best move I ever  
made in my life, for I now feel like I  
have taken a new lease on life. I have  
the finest appetite you ever saw and  
eat three square meals every day, en-  
joy every mouthful, and have no dis-  
agreeable feelings afterwards. I have  
actually gained six pounds in weight  
and feel like my strength has been in-  
creased a hundred per cent. Gas has  
quit forming on my stomach and all  
the pains have disappeared. I'm not  
nervous and I sleep like a log at night.  
I simply feel better all over and my  
work is no longer a burden, but is a  
pleasure to me. My friends all know  
the shape I was in before I took Tan-  
lac and now see my remarkable im-  
provement. I know of four or five  
people who have begun taking Tanlac  
since seeing the good it did me. If  
anybody doubts this statement all  
they have to do is to ask me and I'll  
tell them just what I told you and  
that I consider it the finest medicine  
on earth.

Tanlac, the medicine that accom-  
plished such remarkable results in Mr.  
Hamilton's case is being sold in Nap-  
anee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.



The Red Cross Society

The Red Cross workers of Hayburn  
and the Pines have sent in another  
box containing eight sets of neatly  
made quilts which will be forwarded.

# The Gibbard Furniture Co'y. [Limited.] Devenports

Our Special Line of Devenports are now on our floor, and are the  
best lines manufactured in Canada. We can please you both as to  
quality and price. Come and see them. We know they will please you.

**BEDROOM SETT** Great Bargain in American sample Bedroom  
Sett. Regular price \$100.00 for ..... **\$75**

**ROCKERS** We just received a special large assortment of Large  
Upholstered Rockers—also Reed Goods. Select them  
now for your Xmas presents.

**IRON BEDS** Our assortment of Iron Beds at greatly reduced prices  
are still open. We are selling at 25 per cent. less than  
Wholesale Prices.

We make a specialty of **UPHOLSTERED MATTRESSES**, also  
carry the **OSTERMORE MATTRESS**.

Just stop and think Iron Bedsteads at ..... **\$3.50 each.**

Music Record Cabinets from ..... **\$9.00 up.**

Music Cabinets, mahogany oval glass pediment ..... **\$9.25.**

You will find our stock the finest and prices less than any other  
house.

**Kitchen Cabinets at SPECIAL PRICES.**

## The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.



## NEW SUITS

—AT—  
**\$15.00**

New Serges, New Worsteds New  
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles  
and guaranteed the Best Range of  
\$15.00 Suits in Canada.

**THE GRAHAM CO'Y..**

Napanee Ont.

SEE ME FOR

**Binder Twine**

## THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.  
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc  
**PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.**

## ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

**HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.**

Everything Neat and Sanitary.  
Best of Service Guaranteed.

**GIVE US A CALL.**

**F. W. SMITH,**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Strictly Private and Confidential.

Smith's Jewellery Store,  
Napanee

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**FRED CHINNECK**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Next Wallace's Drug Store

Napanee

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**JOHN T. GRANGE**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

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Strictly Private and Confidential.

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**EMPIRE  
TYPEWRITER  
For Sale**

Apply at This Office.

1017



Teacher, and "The on of Dod," published by Co., both of which they find enjoyable and helpful. Mr. m added, "Jean Mitchell's culture" was the subject of a ate talk by Mrs. Alkenbrack, pressed upon the teachers the of a course at the summer

MacLean told the teachers it repay them to read, "The of the Insects" by Faupre. Jorkill read a communication ie Inspector of Military Train- Household Science re grants ipment, etc. 30 roll call showed over 60 in ce.

Curran, Agricultural Office, e, gave a talk on School Fairi g a new plan for 1918, which ks will make them even morel than in the past. He ask- teachers to encourage pupils more grain instead of so much r vegetables, so as to make the o the farmers permanent. I chers wish to have a good map ax and Addington they have send to the Department of erior, Ottawa, and ask for free of the Belleville, Renfrew and on sections of Ontario and ut a county map for them-

d by Miss Hawley, seconded by Brien, that the matter of an on instead of a Convention, e left to the Executive. Car-

d by Mr. Trenouth, seconded s. Miller, that the Secretary be ered to pay all the expenses of eting. Carried.

d by Miss Hawley, seconded by arks, that the Board of Edu- Napanee, be tendered a vote ks for the use of the hall of C.I., and that any who cond to the success of this meet- ing the hearty thanks of the s of this institute. Carried.

meeting closed with "God Save ng."

E. HARRISON.  
Sec.-Treas.

rd at the Reading Gate.

a fine thing to guard our homes alien soldiers of whose pur- ve are all aware. But it is also portant to guard them again- r insidious foes that creep in the disguise of friendly enter- to plunder and destroy the ed ideals, the lofty standards, ar views that give the home its ter. If you familiarize your people with the best reading, not be likely to crave what rior and demoralizing. The s Companion is a powerful in- in awakening a taste for what in reading. It is on guard at ading gate! Nothing cheap, a hateful passes its challenge, ither does the grabbed and dull stene. Cherry idealism is the union's countersign. Put it on at your reading gate!

Companion is \$2.25 a year. If not know it, by all means send nple copies giving a forecast of he next volume will bring. offer includes, for \$2.25:  
e Youth's Companion—52 issues  
the remaining issues of 1917.  
e Companion Home Calendar  
8.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,**  
nwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Subscriptions Received at this

chapped hands and rough skin s nothing quite so good as derina." For sale only at ACE'S Drug Store Limited....

## The Red Cross Society

The Red Cross workers of Hayburn and the Pines have sent in another box containing eight sets of neatly made pyjamas which will be forwarded at once to headquarters. We are very grateful for this valuable assistance.

A "friend" of the society has purchased a Life Membership Pin (\$25) to send as a Christmas gift across the ocean to a Nursing Sister in France. This is surely a patriotic spirit.

The following donations are thankfully received: Mr. J. W. Exley, of Canandaigua, N. Y., \$5.00; S. S. No. 11 Richmond, \$2.00; and from Mrs. Albert Bartlett a generous donation of money to be applied on the cost of the Christmas parcels.

The Mite Box collectors will call the last of the month, and we would ask for generous returns.

Will those knitting socks please observe the following rules for the heel: HEEL.—Knit plain 32 stitches on to one needle, turn, purl back these 32 stitches, turn, knit plain, repeat these two rows (always slipping the first stitch), 13 times (14 in all).

With the inside of the heel towards you, purl 18 stitches, purl two together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pulled slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 17 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over.

The hall, as usual, will be open all day Saturday and tea will be served during the afternoon.

### Imprisoned British at Verdun.

Verdun has always been looked upon with interest by the British race, for it was there that our civilians were imprisoned at the time of the Napoleonic war. For a time they enjoyed their internment, and were allowed a good deal of liberty. Horse racing and kindred sports were permitted on those very plains where the Germans have been attacking, but under Hitler's regime those concessions were withdrawn, and the plight of the prisoners affords the most painful reading in all that melancholy period. They were taxed out of all comparison to their means, and those who were unable to pay were often cast into dungeons, where they lingered until death came as a release. For no apparent reason numbers of these unfortunate beings were marched barefooted to the neighboring fortresses only to be ordered to renew the journey back some months later.

Verdun was the blackest stain in the Corsican's character, and the horrors perpetrated there have only been excelled by the German treatment of the civil population of Belgium and Northern France.

SEE ME FOR

## Binder Twine

Bran, Shorts,  
Corn, Oats, Flour,  
Barley,  
Seed Buckwheat,  
all Mixed Feeds  
Greatly Reduced.

### OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

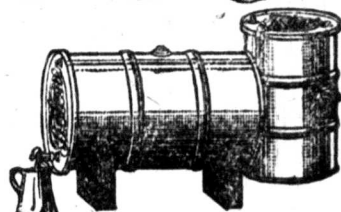
Opposite Campbell House.

## FOR

## YOUR

## CAR

"The Oil That's Clean"



You more than pay for what you might save on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

**TIOLENE** is the most trustworthy and hence the most economical lubricant to use

The Motor OIL That's Clean.  
ASK  
**FRED L. HOOPER,**  
Medical Hall, Napanee.  
Phone 64. Residence 52

6 lbs. Stock Salts 25c., 3 lbs. livery stable Condition Powders 25c., 2 ounces Bland's Pills improved 25c., Howard's Emulsion 25c. and 50c., Pink Pills 35c., Health Salts 10c., Thomas' Electric Oil 15c., Nyal's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil 35c., Corona Hot Water Bottles 75c. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S the Leading Drug Store.

## TYPEWRITER

## For Sale

Apply at This Office.

## SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

### FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

### SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

**THOS. SYMINGTON,**

NAPANEE, ONT.

50-11

## WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

### OVER 600 ACRES

of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

31-4



## Needless Waste

Of time and energy can be avoided by the use of our Classified Want Ads. Time and energy represent good dollars in this age. Do not exhaust them in a aimless search for good help. Use our Want Ads. and the help will come to you.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**



## Every Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

Silver, Gunmetal, Filled and Solid Gold

is one of the best buys you can make. It is a dandy and fully guaranteed. All Watches good values.

**Our \$3.00 Strap Wristlet Watch**

**F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.**

## Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

**THEY** far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

### BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.



APPLY TO

**MADOLE HARDWARE CO.**

PHONE 13,  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

## CAN YOU FEED MORE LIVE STOCK ?

If so you will be interested in conditions under which freight charges will be paid for you on Car Lots.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is anxious that the splendid crops harvested this fall should be used to best advantage. In many cases this can be done by feeding a few more cattle or sheep for breeding purposes. The Department therefore calls attention to the announcement of the Federal Minister of Agriculture offering to pay freight shipments on car lots from Eastern Stock Yards to county points. Please note these facts:—

Individually or in co-operation with your neighbors you can purchase a carload of heifers or ewes or both combined and have them shipped from any eastern Stock Yard to your station without any cost for freight charges. You will be required to make a declaration that the stock is for breeding purposes only.

Feeding at the Toronto Stock Yards available at Reduced Rates and expert assistance is at disposal of Farmers.

Every effort should be made to bring the surplus stock of some sections to the surplus feed of others. All indications point to a steady demand for the meat supplies of this country for some time to come. Sir William Hearst, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

The District Representative will assist you in organizing a co-operative car for your district if desired or in giving any other information.

G. B. CURRAN,

District Representative for Lennox and Addington  
Napanee, Ontario.



## OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Cynics who regard politics as a game pure and simple are agreed that it is a game which the Borden Government plays anything but purely and simply. So far from being contented with fair play the Borden Government goes into the general election with the cards stacked. They have rung in a cold deck in the shape of a provision by which they can apply fifteen thousand loose votes to the weak spots all over Canada—which is bad enough. But what is worse they hold certain cards out in the shape of a disfranchisement clause which deprives fifty thousand law-abiding citizens of their votes.

That their friends do not think they can win even with the stacked cards is amply proved by the wild scurry for safe Government jobs in which cabinet ministers and Conservative M.P.'s who consider their seats as good as lost, are taking part. That the Government does not believe that union government will save them is proved by the pains they take to provide certain of their faithful but timid supporters with life jobs before union government begins to get its work in. If the Borden Government were really sincere about Union Government, it would not be dispensing Tory patronage while the union government negotiations were going on.

It looks as if union government were a scheme to coax certain weak-kneed, Vicar-of-Gray-Liberals to help the Borden Government out of a hole, rather than a fifty-fifty plan by which Liberals would hereafter get half the offices. In other words Union government is the Borden Government's plan to divide the blame with the Liberals, but keep all the jobs for the Tories. It reminds one of the Indian and the white man who had shot six crows and six ducks. When it came to sharing the bag the white man said to the Indian "You take the crows and I'll take the ducks. Or I'll take the ducks and you take the crows." A similar element of generosity appears to characterize the union government negotiations as conducted by the Borden Government.

So far the union government negotiations have drawn no big cards. Mr. C. C. Pallantyne is spoken of as a face card, but if he is a card with two faces front and back. The last time his face was anyway noticeable it was turned against reciprocity. Mr. Hugh Guthrie—since cards are the metaphor—may be regarded as the joker. He will be whatever the hand demands. Premier Borden is having a hard time making a trump hand out of the discards and the two spots. The general opinion is that he can't do it even with a cold deck and a campaign fund snatched from the prospective profits of the C.N.R. deal. When the Borden Government comes to cash in its chips at a general election it will find that a campaign fund is about as much use as a doughnut to resist a landslide of public opinion.

Rumor has it that union government would look upon John M. Godfrey and Arthur Hawkes as acceptable candidates in any constituency that might care to have them. So far no constituency has broken its neck reaching for them, nor has any Conservative candidate made an offer to step aside in their favor. When Arthur Hawkes looms up as a possibility in the union government, we begin to see that the deuces are running wild.

One observer that a group of Toronto looters—some of them hangers from the noble eighteen who

wonder if the vote the Borden government gives them is any coercion for the way the Borden men's friends, including Sir James have fleeced them. They ask if and Premier Borden gave scorpion—that is to say they for cheaper food and he gave votes. After all a vote is a —the women can sting with it certainly will not vote for and fifty-six cent bacon.

### PRAISE WAS EARNED

Our Men Are Not Over-rated  
Correspondent.

Why do soldiers from the seas dominions get so much glory?

Both by word of mouth and in the newspapers Old people have been asking this question very persistently of late, and no small amount of reason has been expressed in certain quarters that Canadian and Anzac on the battlefield have been much more conspicuously English public prints than of their English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh brother-in-arms.

As a matter of fact Canada is not in any way responsible for the flattering and frequent despatches from the front which relate to Canadian prowess. These messages constantly appear in flare in the front pages of the great journals, telling how the Canadian took a village or smashed a German attack, are written by distinguished English war correspondents, these men are trained writers, prejudiced, experienced journeymen who know to a nicety the jargon of a story, and the relative importance of any operation on the terrible western front.

From personal knowledge of the front the correspondent of the Toronto Telegram assures people here that everything related to Canadians is well deserved, but an iota of exaggeration is said that there are no better soldiers in the British army, not even in the brigade of Guards, the Guards, always good pals, Canadians, would be the first to admit it.

He has not infrequently Canadian officers deploring the influence given to Canadians in anonymity under which the regiments of the British Isles going through the war. Ma Canadians have expressed regret, yes, a feeling of shame that their British comrades' valor thus unsung. Canadian privates have often told me they felt at getting plaudits while back from the Motherland had to go so gallantly with hardly a praise for them in the papers.

Assuredly a grave injustice has been suffered by British troops in connection, but Old Country both in the homeland and in the front, are very wrong in blaming Canadian army administration. Canadian correspondents—Lyon, the resident, or the Canadian correspondents in London, occasionally visit the front. Really the whole matter of war receive publicity in British rests with the English war correspondents at the front, with the literary censor who passes their above all, with the heads of the British army.

From the very beginning been the policy of the War

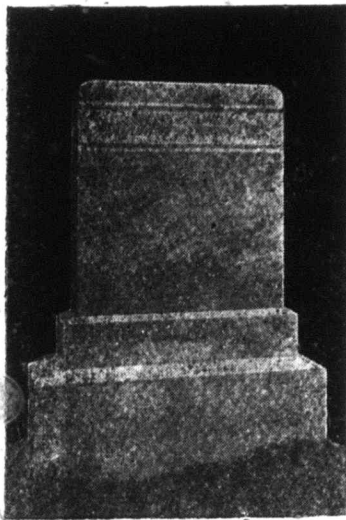


**Goes to Press**

**OCTOBER 22nd**

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**The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada**



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**MONUMENT**

If you are, we would be pleased to show our large range of designs. We will give you good stock and the best workmanship possible; prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction.

**Call and see us, or ask  
for quotations.**

Monuments of all kinds, from the simplest to the most elaborate. Famous Vermont marble. Foreign and Domestic granite. Estimates cheerfully given.

**The Napanee Marble and Granite Works,** Market Square,  
**M. PIZZARELLO, Proprietor.** NAPANEE



**Silo Stock**

**Cedar Posts and  
Stakes.**

**WALL BOARD  
READY ROOFING**

**Shingles and Lath,  
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neck reaching for them, nor has any Conservative candidate made an offer to step aside in their favor. When Arthur Hawkes looms up as a possibility in the union government, we begin to see that the deuces are running wild.

One observer that a group of Toronto looters—some of them hangers-on from the noble eighteen who knifed the Liberal party in the back in 1911, and some of the members of the Flavell group of pious pirates—are very keen on union government. This group is interested in about four hundred million dollars worth of munition and supply contracts, and naturally wants a union government with the Borden Government on top so that their graft will not be disturbed. They are in favor of union government or any other old government that will leave them with their feet in the trough. They have made their bargain and they will stick to it. They are willing to yell win-the-war or anything else that will divert the public mind from their profiteering transactions. Their idea is that if they talk rapidly about patriotism the people will not notice them getting away with the money. Sir Joseph Flavell had the same idea when he said "to hell with profits" and watered the Ottawa Canadian Club with his tears.

Sir Joseph, by the way, treats the Borden Government or any union government that the Borden government may form with fine disdain. The appointment of a Food Controller has no effect on him, save to cause him to raise the price of bacon again. Bacon in Sir Joseph's home town of Toronto is now fifty-six cents a pound, and the Food Controller says he can do nothing about it. The Food Controller is quite right. He can't do anything about it because Sir Joseph owns the Borden Government, and how can a Food Controller be more independent than the Government that appointed him? The answer is that he can't, for the simple reason that the part cannot be greater than the whole. Food Controller Hanna doesn't have to go to Euclid to feel that that is his his unfortunate position.

Sir Joseph snaps his fingers at the Borden Government in other ways. For instance he refuses to resign his job as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, to which he was appointed on the recommendation of his friend and protégé, Sir Thomas White, backed by the O. K. of the Borden Government. On the Borden Government's recommendation, Sir Joseph could be removed just as expeditiously as he was appointed, but so far the Borden Government has failed to make the recommendation.

The reason it has failed is because Sir Joseph won't let it until he is good and ready. Sir Joseph may resign, but it will be in his own way. He may resign before a general election—which will be too late to save the Government's bacon—but his resigning won't do the people of Canada much good. It won't give Canada back the money he has leached during the last three years. The man is bloated with it. It shows red through his face. The five hundred thousand women who are given the vote—most of them poor women—may well ask why Sir Joseph, the Borden Government's friend, looks so ruddy. He appears to be full of blood. He is—your blood, my blood, our blood, the blood of the soldiers at the front, whose hard-earned dollar he has made worth forty cents by his infamous manipulation of prices. The women-folk of five hundred thousand soldiers, who have handed every dollar of separation allowance and patriotic fund over to Sir Joseph and his tribe for the necessities of life, are free to

business is with the Canadian. Really the whole matter of who receive publicity in British rests with the English war pondents at the front, with their censor who passes their 'above all, with the heads of their army.

From the very beginning been the policy of the War from sound military motives strictly disallow all mention of individual units. In fact even names of the various regiments, Dorsets, East Kent of which there are innumerable battalions, were rigidly barred lately.

The terms "British" or "Scotch" or "Irish" in an advertisement conveyed little to the soldier at home, and robbed a soldier half its interest. The Canadian Australians being a mere name comparison, lent themselves more individual description. Again, the interest of their from overseas occasioned three ago has by no means died on the public like to read about and see their pictures. Else it that the London daily paper playing them up?

The profusion of Canada Records official films depicting course, Canadians at the front the British newspaper and illustrated periodicals has doubtless, too, some feeling that invidious comparisons were being made. Why many pictures of Canadians?

The enterprise of Lord I brook has been entirely responsible for these photographs. We pictures of the front, they riveting thing that the War Office done in this line. So the Canadian photos are gladly snapped up British papers and prominent played, a continuous success the finest advertising that could possibly have.

Lately, in deference to the British protests, the War Office permitted more mention of units, and brave lads will have satisfaction of seeing the names of their regiments at least held honor. Canadian boys don't benefit at the expense of their kinsmen in these Isles. No one be more pleased than they to Devons or the Lancs or the G or the Guards, or whoever it is decked with the laurels they nobly won. But let the people remember that Canada both British-born and native merit to the full that they praise the British press has shown upon them.

**Making a New Army.**

"One of the candidates who up for examination for the C Reserve Training Corps recently poring over a manual of instructions for officers. He was trying to memorize the 'proper unit equipments called for in a division of the Canadian Army. He until his head ached, and the aside the volume in disgust. "see what the Canadian Army with this division business, and he grumbled. "What it needs tiplication and addition."

**Corrupting Judges.**

In the olden days judges were bidden to wear gloves on the for fear of bribes being dropped them. Hence the custom of putting a judge with a pair of gloves when he has no cases.

**The best 35 Cent T  
Napanee, at JUDSON**



if the vote the Borden Govt gives them is any compensation the way the Borden Government, including Sir Joseph, sed them. They ask for bread premier Borden gave them a n—that is to say they asked super food and he gave them. After all a vote is a scorpion women can sting with it. They ly will not vote for Borden ty-six cent bacon.

## PRAISE WAS EARNED.

len Are Not Overrated, Says Correspondent.

do soldiers from the over-ominions get so much public

by word of mouth and by let- the newspapers Old Country have been asking this ques-ery persistently of late. Ino small amount of resentment en expressed in certain quar-Canadian and Anzac deeds battlefield have been figuring more conspicuously in the h public prints than do those ir English, Scotch, Irish, and brother-in-arms.

a matter of fact Canadians are any way responsible for the ing and frequent despatches the front which relate Cana-rowsness. These messages which ntly appear in flare lines on ont pages of the great London ls, telling how the Canadians village or smashed a counter- h war correspondents. And men are trained writers, un-iced, experienced journalists how to a nicety the news value story, and the relative import- of any operation on that ter-vestern front.

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m the very beginning it has the policy of the War Office,

## DO NOT LIKE DIGGING.

Our Soldiers in France Prefer to See Fighting.

According to a correspondent's report, the Canadian and Australian troops in France are more than willing to do their share of the fighting, but they seek by every means to get out of their share of the digging. This may be one reason why the Canadians have had so much of the fighting end of the struggle around Lens and elsewhere. That is the end they want.

This is undoubtedly a digging war. About all that has been won west of Galicia since the battle of the Marne has been won by digging. The Italians have set the great example of success in this direction. They have dug down mountains, or at least have dug them down far enough so that explosives have been able to finish the job. They dug their way to Gorizia. They will dig themselves over the Hermada. We may say that digging comes so natural to the Italian that he even crosses the ocean to do it. He has dug our tunnels and subways and heaped up our railway embankments. He has become past master of the art. Verily, he has his reward on the Carso. It might be a good thing when his victory is won there to move the Italian army to Flanders and let it repeat the exploit.

The Sammies may like digging better than our boys do. We cannot think that American soldiers are by nature or their history averse to the spade as a weapon of war. In the past they have done their full duty with it, digging doggedly to many victories. There was digging in the Civil War on both sides. McClellan taught the art on the peninsula—his military deficiency apparently being that although he knew how to dig, he did not know how to do anything else. And never before had there been so much digging in the history of a war as Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Pemberton did around Vicksburg. Farragut and Sherman both tried to cut off Vicksburg by digging a canal across the peninsula in front of the city, but failed. The Confederates dug themselves in so well that Grant had to excavate mines to get at them, and succeeded so well at last that Pemberton had to surrender. Yet it was the Confederate spade which made that campaign cost Grant several thousand men. Afterward, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, Grant did his share of good digging. Petersburg was an affair of redans and redoubts, of intrenchments and abatis, of tunnels and mines. No German shell has made a much worse "crater" than that which Grant made where a Confederate fort before Petersburg had been—it was 200 feet in length, fifty feet in width, and thirty in depth, and the whole fort was annihilated. It is impossible to say that American soldiers are not traditionally diggers.

## Agricultural Surveys.

Quite frequently during the past few months articles have appeared in both the farm and daily press regarding the advisability of conducting agricultural surveys throughout the country for the purpose of determining actual conditions in the farming sections. The advocates of such a scheme, and, in fact, all persons interested in agriculture, may be interested in knowing that work along this line has been started already in Ontario. The movement has been under consideration for the past two

## ON THE YUKON.

Facts About One of North America's Greatest Rivers.

The Yukon is about 200 miles longer than the Mississippi, but it is 2,000 miles shorter than the Missouri-Mississippi, measured from the Rocky Mountains in Montana and from Itasca Lake in Minnesota. It is properly called one of the great rivers of North America, and it is as difficult to navigate as the most contrary of them. Like the Missouri and the Mississippi, south of their junction, it sometimes spreads over a vast expanse of country, but that is not conducive to traveling unless one is aboard a very light and very flat-bottomed craft. From Fort Selkirk, where the stream is formed by the junction of the Lewes and Pelly rivers, it flows north-westward into Alaska, where it takes a generally south-west course, emptying, after meandering in a manner that would put the St. Johns of Florida to the blush, into the Behring Sea.

It used to be told of the early explorers of the Mississippi that, after entering the delta, they never knew how they got inside, and that, after passing through it to the Gulf, they never knew how they got outside. It was many years before the navigators fixed upon landmarks which enabled them to steer in anything like a straight course, and until that splendid engineer, Captain James B. Eads, came along with his jetties, they were uncertain whether they would find a channel, or would ground on a sandbar.

The mariner regards the delta of the Yukon as hopeless. The stream to begin with, empties great quantities of sediment, so that not only the passes, but sections of the sea beyond, are filled with the deposit. Only a few feet of water can be found for a long distance from the mouths of the twenty-six outlets. As a consequence of this condition, sea-going vessels are forced to transfer their freight to stern-wheelers at St. Michael, seventy miles to the north, from which place there is navigation for larger craft to Dawson during the summer months. In the upper river, steamers ply between Dawson and White Horse, the terminus of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, and navigation is continuous between White Horse and the mouth of the river.

The Yukon sprang suddenly into fame with the discovery of gold on Klondike Creek, one of its tributaries, and the town of Dawson, at the confluence of the "creek" and the Yukon River, and owes its existence to this discovery, is, to this day, the principal community of the region. The name of the Porcupine, Koyu-

kuk, and Tanana rivers will recall memories of the days when thousands of adventures were "hitting the Yukon trail." Mining, whether for gold or for less precious metals, has now settled down to a regular business in the section; the days of lawlessness are past, and much of the romantic atmosphere that once hung around Alaska is gone; yet the Yukon River offers many inducements to the traveler and the explorer.

Roger Foster, who has recently made the journey up the Yukon, says that the primeval forests on the river banks have, in most places, no inhabitants save moose, caribou, bear, lynx, and other wild animals. "Some of them," he continues, "can be seen from the boat, upon the shores or swimming in the water. Here and there are a few Indian cabins, or the lodge of a wood chopper, who supplies the steamers with fuel, and a few mining camps, now almost empty." The country is still rough, but not inhospitable. The old Alaskans are a sturdy race, this witness testifies; intemperance among them is rare, which is not true of the canners of clams and salmon on the coast. The land is full of prospectors. "Winter after winter," Mr. Foster writes, "for fifteen years many of them have gone alone or with a single partner into the wilderness to search for mines. . . . After careful inquiry I could not find a single case where a prospector had retired with a fortune, or even a competency, as the result of his discovery."

It is confessed, by this and by other travelers in the far North-West, that there is a fascination about Alaskan life which, despite its privations, makes men loath to leave and eager to return. And, in passing, it may be said that, by reason of disturbed conditions elsewhere, more sightseers have been going into Alaska in the last two years than ever before, and a majority of them come back pleased with their experience.

## Language of Initials.

One of the minor tasks of the British soldier is to learn the language of initials. All departments, offices, and sub-offices are, of course, known by their initials, and as these departments and offices are added to, and necessarily call for more precise definition, the mystic titles steadily increase in number and complexity. One of the latest achievements is the A. D., I. M. D. S., F. P. D., B. A. F., or in other words, the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

# IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE TO and FROM N A P A N E E

8.55 A.M. Leave for	Yarker, Harrowsmith, and Kingston	7.35 P.M. Arrive From
6.30 P.M. Leave for	Yarker, Moscow, Enterprise, Tamworth, Erinsville, Stoco and Tweed.	10.10 A.M. Arrive From
7.35 and 10.55 P.M. Leave for	Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Concession, Wellington and Picton.	8.55 and 6.30 A.M. P.M. Arrive Erindale
4.20 and 6.00 P.M. Leave for	Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope, Orono, Tyrone, Oshawa and Toronto	2.50 and 10.30 P.M. A.M. Arrive From



...the whole matter of who shall be publicly in British papers with the English war correspondents at the front, with the mill-  
 ...all, with the heads of the Brit-  
 ...my.

...the very beginning it has been the policy of the War Office, sound military motives, to disallow all mention of in-  
 ...of the various regiments, as  
 ...ks, Dorsets, East Kents, etc.,  
 ...ch there are innumerable bat-  
 ...were rigidly barred until  
 ...terms "British" or even  
 ...ch" or "Irish" in an army of  
 ...ns conveyed little to the read-  
 ...home, and robbed a story of  
 ...ts interest. The Canadians and  
 ...allians being a mere handful in  
 ...rison, lent themselves to a  
 ...individual description. Then,  
 ...the interest of their arrival  
 ...overseas occasioned three years  
 ...as by no means died out, and  
 ...ublic like to read about them  
 ...ee their pictures. Else how is  
 ...t the London daily papers keep  
 ...ing them up?

...profusion of Canadian War  
 ...ds official films depicting, of  
 ...Canadians at the front, in all  
 ...ritish newspaper and illustrated  
 ...icals has doubtless, too, caused  
 ...feeling that invidious distinc-  
 ...were being made. Why so  
 ...pictures of Canadians?

...enterprise of Lord Beaver-  
 ...has been entirely responsible  
 ...ese photographs. Wonderful  
 ...es of the front, they rival any-  
 ...that the War Office has yet  
 ...in this line. So the Canadian  
 ...s are gladly snapped up by the  
 ...h papers and prominently dis-  
 ...a continuous succession of  
 ...best advertising that Canada  
 ...possibly have.

...h protests, the War Office has  
 ...ted more mention of British  
 ...and brave lads will have the  
 ...ction of seeing the names of  
 ...regiments at least held up to  
 ...Canadian boys don't want to  
 ...at the expense of their gallant  
 ...in these Isles. No one will  
 ...be pleased than they to see the  
 ...is or the Lanes or the Gordons  
 ...Guards, or whoever it may be,  
 ...d with the laurels they have so  
 ...won. But let the people at  
 ...remember that Canada's sons,  
 ...British-born and native-born,  
 ...to the full that generous  
 ...the British press has showered  
 ...them.

#### Making a New Army.

...of the candidates who went  
 ...examination for the Officers'  
 ...ve Training Corps recently was  
 ...over a manual of instruction  
 ...fficers. He was trying to  
 ...rize the proper units and  
 ...ments called for in a division  
 ...Canadian Army. He studied  
 ...his head ached, and then laid  
 ...the volume in disgust. "I don't  
 ...hat the Canadian Army needs  
 ...his division business; anyhow,"  
 ...umbled. "What it needs is mul-  
 ...tation and addition."

#### Corrupting Judges.

...the olden days judges were  
 ...n to wear gloves on the Bench  
 ...ar of bribes being dropped into  
 ...Hence the custom of present-  
 ...a judge with a pair of white  
 ...s when he has no cases to try.

...the best 35 Cent Tea in  
 ...ance, at JUDSON'S.

...garding the advisability of con-  
 ...ducting agricultural surveys throughout  
 ...the country for the purpose of deter-  
 ...mining actual conditions in the farm-  
 ...ing sections. The advocates of such  
 ...a scheme, and, in fact, all persons  
 ...interested in agriculture, may be in-  
 ...terested in knowing that work along  
 ...this line has been started already in  
 ...Ontario. The movement has been  
 ...under consideration for the past two  
 ...or three years, but no appropriation  
 ...of funds was made until May, 1917.  
 ...The work is controlled by the Farm  
 ...Department of the Ontario Agricul-  
 ...tural College, Mr. A. Leitch being the  
 ...man directly in charge. Actual  
 ...field operations commenced on Oc-  
 ...tober 1 in Caledon township, Peel  
 ...county, which area is considered typ-  
 ...ical of the general mixed farming  
 ...sections of the Province.

From one hundred and fifty to two  
 ...hundred farmers in the district will  
 ...be visited, and with their co-opera-  
 ...tion a complete record of the busi-  
 ...ness of each farm for the twelve  
 ...months preceding October, 1917, will  
 ...be taken. The question blanks to be  
 ...used by the field men deal with every  
 ...detail of the farm business—total  
 ...acreage owned or rented by the  
 ...operator, acreage under each crop  
 ...grown, yield per acre, amounts of  
 ...cash crops sold, etc. Besides this,  
 ...questions dealing with the various  
 ...phases of the management of the  
 ...farm business are included.

As the work progresses, represen-  
 ...tative areas of the more specialized  
 ...districts will be covered—dairying  
 ...districts, beef-raising districts, fruit-  
 ...growing districts, etc. Each section  
 ...surveyed will be visited for several  
 ...consecutive years, in order to offset  
 ...the influence of peculiar weather or  
 ...other conditions upon the returns of  
 ...any one year, and hence upon the  
 ...final conclusion which will be drawn.

#### Our Unexplored Country.

A very common impression held  
 ...even by Canadians is that there is  
 ...little Canadian territory left to ex-  
 ...plore except on the Arctic islands.  
 ...But as far back as 1890 Dr. George  
 ...Dawson had calculated that there  
 ...were then about 1,000,000 square  
 ...miles of unexplored territory in  
 ...Canada, about 600,000 square miles  
 ...in Western Canada, the rest lying in  
 ...the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Charles Cammell, of the Geo-  
 ...logical Survey of Canada, has quite  
 ...recently revised Dr. Dawson's esti-  
 ...mate, reaching for Western Canada  
 ...the figures of about 642,000 square  
 ...miles, while the unexplored area of  
 ...Northern Quebec is represented by  
 ...59,000 square miles.

The total area of Canada is  
 ...reckoned at 3,729,665 square miles,  
 ...of which 520,800 square miles are  
 ...embraced in the islands of the Arctic  
 ...ocean. The unexplored area (Cam-  
 ...sell figures) of 901,000 square miles  
 ...represents almost 28 per cent. of the  
 ...total area of the country.

#### Our Coal Supply.

The coal production of Canada for  
 ...1916 was 14,365,000 short tons, as  
 ...against 13,267,923 short tons in  
 ...1915. The main increase was from  
 ...Alberta, being there about 1,000,000  
 ...tons. British Columbia shows an  
 ...increase of about 500,000 tons, and  
 ...Nova Scotia a decrease of practical-  
 ...ly the same amount.

#### ECONOMIZE NOW.

Poison all the rats and mice around  
 ...your houses and barns. They destroy  
 ...many hundred dollars worth of grain  
 ...and food stuff in a year. Elcays Rat  
 ...Paste will do it. For sale at WAL-  
 ...LACE'S Drug Store.

6.30 P.M. Leave for	Yarker, Moscow, Enterprise, Timworth, Erinsville, Stoco and Tweed.	10.10 A.M. Arrive From
7.55 and 10.55 P.M. A.M. Leave for	Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Conesecon, Wellington and Picton.	8.55 and 6.50 A.M. P.M. Arrive From
4.20 and 8.00 P.M. A.M. Leave for	Deseronto, Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope, Orono, Tyrone, Oshawa and Toronto	2.50 and 10.30 P.M. A.M. Arrive From
2.50 P.M. Leave for	Yarker, Harrow-smith, Chaffey's Locks, Elgin, Forfar, Portland, Smith Falls, Dwyer Hill, Richmond and Ottawa	4.20 P.M. Arrive From

## CANADIAN NORTHERN



### He'll Be Happy When He Gets This

Whether "Jim" is on a man-of-war or in a  
 trench, he's going to have long-lasting en-  
 joyment and a lot of benefit from

## WRIGLEYS

The Famous Chewing Gum

"After every  
 meal"



Made in  
 Canada

It's one of the out-  
 standing features of  
 the war—with its  
 tonic effect on stom-  
 ach and nerves—its  
 welcome refresh-  
 ment in time of need

### The Flavour Lasts!

# Gordon Craig

Soldier of Fortune — by Randall Parrish



Copyright, 1912, by A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Wait, please," and I extended my hand, almost forcing her back upon the settee. "Let me say a word first before you decide to go. All I told you last night about myself is true, with one exception. I have money and profitable work in view. See?" and I held before her the two bills.

She gazed at them with wide open eyes, half convinced of some legerdemain.

"A thousand dollars!" she exclaimed bewildered. "You! Why, what does it all mean?"

"Yes, and \$9,000 more promised when I complete work that ought not to require to exceed two months. I was not without money in the restaurant, only I could not ask the cashier to change so large a bill. Sit down again, please, and let me tell you the story."

She did so almost reluctantly, as though doubting my sanity, but I could note a change in the expression of her face as I proceeded. I told it slowly, carefully, pausing to explain each detail to her questioning, yet was not interrupted more than once or twice. Somehow, as I thus repeated the proposed scheme to another, it did not appear quite as easy or honorable as when I faced it alone.

"That's the whole story," I ended, rather lamely. "What do you think of it?"

"I—I hardly know," with slow hesitation. "It is very strange."

She pressed one hand to her forehead, her eyes on the ground. I watched her, an unasked question trembling on my lips. Suddenly she looked up again, her cheeks flushed.

"You were going to suggest that I go with you, were you not?" she asked swiftly. "That I play the wife's part? Why didn't you ask it?"

"Because I lacked courage," I replied frankly yet leaning eagerly toward her. "I was afraid you would take such a proposition wrongly."

"And you see nothing wrong in carrying out your part? You mean to go to Carrollton with some one—a woman?"

"I—I agreed to the terms—yes."

She drew a long breath, her eyes upon mine.

"Then I will go also," she said soberly and held out her hand.

"You mean that?"

I had procured opposite sections, and before retiring we studied the papers, together with Vail's letter of instructions, and thus came to a complete understanding. She was quick witted and spoke frankly, and yet when I finally lay down in my berth I felt less well acquainted with her than before. Somehow, in a manner inexplicable, a vague barrier had arisen between us. I could not trace it to any word or action on her part, and yet I felt held away as by an invisible hand. Her very cordiality exhibited a reserve which made me clearly comprehend that the slightest familiarity would be checked.

It was at the close of the following afternoon when our train reached Carrollton. The depot must have been a mile from the town, and very few people were upon the platform, two drummers and ourselves the only ones to disembark. The traveling men hastened to the nearest hack, while I glanced about in search of a conveyance. The only other vehicle present was a two-seated surrey, driven by a rather respectable negro. I approached in some doubt.

"No, sah," he said, grinning. "Dis were am my own curridge, sah; tain' nothin' ter do wid de Henley plantation. I reckon dey done didn't git no telegram. I reckon you'se Massa Philip Henley, sah, though you've sure growed some since I saw you de las time. I's of Pete, sah. I reckon you remembers ol' Pete."

"Of course I do," I returned heartily, encouraged by his words to believe I would pass muster. "Can you drive us out?"

The negro scratched his head. "I reckon as how I can, sah, least wise so far as ther gate. It's going to be plum dark when we gits dar, and dis nigger don't fool round dar none in de dark."

"Why, what's the trouble, Pete?" "Cause ol' Massa Henley's ghost was hangin' round, sah."

"Oh, pshaw," I laughed, turning toward the silent girl. "We will risk the ghost if you'll drive us out. I'm in the grips."

He climbed into his place, but with no special alacrity, but whipped his team into a swift trot, evidently anxious to complete the trip as early as possible.

"Pete," I asked, "who is out there now?"

"I?" striving to regain my wits. "Why, I am—am Philip Henley. We—we have just got in from the north."

"Is that a woman with you?"

"Yes. May we come in?" "Oh, I reckon I ain't got no license to turn yer away if yer mind ter risk it. Lord knows I'm willin' 'nough to hav' company. Git yer duds, an' I'll light up so yer kin see a bit."

He disappeared, and I juggled the grips to the top of the steps, where we waited. Then a faint light streamed out through the open door, a moment later outlining his figure.

"Come on in," he said, still gruffly. "Yer don't need be afeerd o' me, mam, and the housekeeper'll be yere directly."

I confess I entered the dim hall reluctantly, obsessed by some strange premonition of danger. But Mrs. Bernard clung to me, and the sight of her white face gave me new courage.

## CHAPTER V.

### A Pleasant Welcome.

IT was an old fashioned living room into which we entered, the floor unswept, the chairs faded and patched. Curtains were drawn closely at the windows, while the single oil lamp stood on a center table littered with old newspapers. The shading of the light gave me only a partial view of the man, but he was big, loose jointed, having enormous shoulders, his face so hidden by a heavy mustache and low drawn hat brim I could scarcely perceive its outline. He appeared a typical rough, wearing high boots, with an ugly looking revolver in a belt holster.

"Where are you from?" I asked, surprised at this display of firearms.

"Texas," with a grin not altogether pleasant. "That's an ol' friend. I was hired fer to keep people outer this shebang. There ain't no work goin' on, so I don't hav' no niggers to keep folks out."

"Who employed you?"

"That don't make no difference. Those was my orders—not to talk nor let enyboby hang 'round except you folks."

"Then we were excepted?" in surprise.

"Sure, I reckon yer'd 'a' been hoofin' it up the road long afore this otherwise. Still, I dunno," with a suggestive wink. "I've got a likin' for pretty girls."

I glanced at her, where she had sank down on a dilapidated sofa, but no expression of her face told me she had



# NOTED MUSICIAN OF MONTREAL

Advices The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIV" The Famous Fruit Medicine



MR. ROSENBERG  
589 Casgrain St., Montreal

April 20th, 1912

"In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for *Constipation and Indigestion* as 'Fruit-a-tiv' was a sufferer from these complaints five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a *Chronic Intestinal Paralysis*—with *nasty aches*, belching gas, drowsiness eating, and Pain in the Back. I tried pills and medicines of physician nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives', and no six months I have been entirely cured."

I advise any one who suffers from horrible trouble—*Chronic Constipation* with the resultant indigestion, 'Fruit-a-tives', and you will agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive". A. ROSENBERG  
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Yes. But could they not be found? Why should any honest lawyer a client to undertake such a case. It seems to me we are actually pals, engaged in a criminal plot cause the plan was concocted lawyer makes no difference. We be arrested, imprisoned."

"We shall have to play out the tonight at least," I said, startled earnestness. "I will talk with C and will tell you the result tomorrow. Your nerves are all unstrung, an affair may appear different by light."

The Texan got noisily to his feet swaggered across the floor.

"If you all hav' got through yer perin'," he said roughly. "I reckon ly's got ther grub hid out."

I bit my lips to keep back a reply, feeling the restraint of her and we followed him into the room. The table was set for two I could distinguish the shadow of a woman standing motionless in the corner.

"Yer kin talk it out yere," announced Combs, waving one hand. "I won't be present, havin' at all times reckon Sally won't interfere none. He slammed the door viciously."



owning your part? You mean to go to Carrollton with some one—a woman?"

"I—I agreed to the terms—yes."

She drew a long breath, her eyes upon mine.

"Then I will go also," she said soberly and held out her hand.

"You mean that?"

"Yes—why not? Surely it is as right for me as for you. You wished me to say yes, did you not?"

My face must have answered, as my lips failed, but she went on swiftly:

"Then I will go; only remember it is acting, a mere play in which I have a certain part to perform. We are to be friends throughout it all—actors on the stage. There must be no misunderstanding about this."

I had recovered my voice now, realizing all she meant and anxious to reassure her.

"Certainly. There will be no mistake, Mrs. Bernard. That was why I hesitated to ask you, for fear you might misinterpret my purpose."

"We go tonight? I shall need clothing."

"Of course. That was what this money was advanced for, to outfit us. How much will you need?"

She thought a moment, a little line of perplexity between her eyes, finally naming a sum which surprised me.

"Not more than that?" I exclaimed.

"Surely that is not enough."

"Oh, yes, it is," laughing. "There will be no dressing. All I need do is appear neat."

We sat there and talked it over, deciding exactly our course of action. At 9 o'clock I left her, hunted up the nearest bank and got change for my bill. Then I gave her the amount asked, and we separated, to meet again late that afternoon at the depot. I felt no doubt as to her being there on time. My day was a busy one, as I had to visit my boarding house, buy needful clothing and arrange for transportation.

At the very moment specified I called up Vail on the phone, and he responded instantly, the very tone of his voice evidencing the relief he felt at hearing from me.

"Began to think I had skipped with the thousand?" I asked. "Well, I haven't, for the other nine looks too good. I've found the right woman to go along with me."

"Good! Who is she?"

"Oh, never mind her name. She is all right. A friend of mine."

"Not likely any one I know. Where are you?"

I told him, and he agreed to send over certain papers to me by messenger. These arrived promptly, and I studied them carefully until nearly train time, getting all the facts firmly implanted in my mind. Mrs. Bernard and I met beneath the grim shadow of the train shed.

At first, as she came toward me through the crowd near the gate, holding out a neatly gloved hand, I could scarcely realize that this well dressed, soft voiced lady was the former homeless creature.

"So you did not even know me," she said pleasantly. "Oh, but you did not. You were passing by when I spoke. Don't apologize, for really I take it as the highest compliment. You are wonderfully improved, yourself. Is this our train?"

"Yes," and I took up the grip she designated as hers. "Let us get settled and into the diner, for I am hungry as a wolf."

the ghost if you'll drive us out in the grips."

He climbed into his place, but with no special alacrity, but whipped his team into a swift trot, evidently anxious to complete the trip as early as possible.

"Pete," I asked, "who is out there now?"

The negro turned so I could see the whites of his eyes.

"At de Henley plantation, sah? Why I reckon de overseer an' de housekeeper—both white folks. I done don't know just who dey am fer shore cause dey don't stay long no more. I reckon dey can't abide dat ghost, sah an' de field han's dey won't stay on de place at all after dark."

"The overseer and housekeeper, then are newly employed?"

"Dem am de fact, sah. Deh s'ing been dar no time at all, an' I reckon as how dey won't stay long, though de niggers say de overseer am a bad man."

Here was a pleasant situation surely. While the conditions were favorable enough so far as our purpose was concerned, yet I fervently wished we had postponed our arrival until day light. While the negro's ghost had no terrors for me—indeed, merely afforded amusement—I realized my companion was not so indifferent. She pressed closer to me in the narrow seat, her eyes on the dusky shadows. Soon it became quite dark. I endeavored to laugh away her fears, but got little response. The road was a lonely one, although apparently well traveled, bordered by rail fences and deserted looking fields.

Suddenly the negro pulled up before a high hedge, and I perceived the white glimmer of a gate opposite us, the black shadow of trees beyond.

We had no sooner alighted and paid Pete than he wheeled his team and departed, whipping the horses into a run. I felt her hand grip my sleeve and glanced aside into her face.

"Frightened?" I asked, endeavoring to speak easily. "Don't let that fellow bother you; surely you do not believe in spooks?"

"No," her voice trembling, "but it is all so desolate. I—I wish we had waited until daylight."

"Well, frankly, so do I," I responded, "but come on," and I picked up the suit cases. "We will probably be laughing at ourselves in five minutes. You will have to unlatch the gate."

It was held in place by a sagging rope, but opened noiselessly, and we advanced on to a brick walk, so little used as to be half hidden by weeds growing in the crevices. The moon dimly revealed rank vegetation on either side, while ahead beneath the tree shadows the darkness was profound. There was no sound, no faintest gleam of light, to indicate the house, and I was compelled to advance cautiously to keep to the path, which apparently wound about in the form of a letter "S." We were at the foot of the front steps, the building itself looming black before us almost before we realized its nearness.

At the top a man, seemingly a huge figure, suddenly emerged from the shadow of a column and confronted us.

"What are you doin' here?" he ejaculated sullenly.

It was not in my nature to fear men, and this was evidently a man.

"You surely startled me, friend," I explained. "Are you the overseer?"

"I reckon I am, but what I want to know is who you are."



G. B. S. 1910

"Yer needn't ride no high horse with me."

overheard. It was the man's wink, more than his language, which angered me.

"Cut out your references to the lady," I said in a low tone, "unless you are starting in for trouble."

"Oh, skittish, hey! Yer needn't ride no high horse with me. I'm on ter your game."

His words sufficed to silence my batteries. I felt no fear of the man, big as he was and armed, but the thought that he might have been sent there by either Neale or Vail and informed of the conspiracy made me cautious about angering him. I must discover first the exact situation before locking horns with this Texas steer.

"Oh, do you?" I returned carelessly.

"All right, then, we'll let it go at that. Only please remember the lady is under my protection. What is your name?"

"Coombs," in better humor, feeling he had bluffed me. "Bill Coombs."

"Can we have a bit of lunch?"

"I reckon yer can. Ol' Sally is a rustlin' some grub now. I stirred her up when I first cum in."

He sat down crosslegged on a chair the other side the littered table and stared at us, his hat still drawn down over his eyes. I spoke to her quietly in a voice which would not carry across the room.

"Don't mind him," I whispered. "He's only a rough neck trying to bully a bit. I'll teach him his place before tomorrow."

"It is not the man so much," she replied, giving me a glimpse of her eyes. "But it is all so desolate and gloomy."

"Shadows won't hurt us, and this place will look better by daylight."

"You haven't any nerves."

"Oh, yes, I have; only they are trained. I didn't anticipate an easy job when I came down here. I am beginning to wonder if those fellows were square, if they gave me the straight story. Coombs' words would seem to indicate that he knows I'm a fraud. Perhaps he didn't mean that, but it sounded so. Why should they tell that rough neck their plans and send him down here? I'll find out what he knows and how he knows it before another ten hours. If he's here to spy on us I'll make him earn his money."

"I—I hardly know why I consented to come, only I was so miserable; anything seemed better than the life I was leading."

"You saw all the papers," I interposed, "and they bear out every statement."

room. The table was set for two. I could distinguish the shadow of a woman standing motionless in the corner.

"Yer kin talk it out yere," anno Coombs, waving one hand. "I can won't be present, havin' et alreack reckon Sally won't interfere none."

He slammed the door viciously out, causing the lamp to sputter. The woman came silently forward, coffee in her hand. She was, I judged, perhaps sixty years of age, face scarred by smallpox, and strangely furtive eyes. Somehow she fitted into the scene, and I saw a companion gazing at her almost with horror as she fitted about us as a specter. I endeavored to while away the time, for I was hungry, but found it difficult to arouse Bernard to any response, and she toyed with her food.

When the colored woman went Mrs. Bernard dropped her fork and pushed back her chair.

"Oh, I simply cannot stand place!" she exclaimed. "There is something perfectly horrid about it, and the people. How shall I ever get through the night?"

"That is nothing," I soothed, though hardly at ease myself. "I'm evidently of the taciturn sort, don't need to keep these servants know. I'll hunt up some more food in town tomorrow. Why, by it's 10 o'clock already. Have you lished?"

"I couldn't choke down a mouthful."

"Well, don't be afraid. They well enough, no doubt. Sallie!"

She came gliding in, her back door.

"Are you the one who is to show us our rooms?"

"Yes."

She picked up the lamp and out, and Mrs. Bernard followed, looking startled, evidently afraid to be in the dark. I followed with the trailing up the stairs, having nothing of Coombs in the front. In the upper hall our guide threw two doors, going into the room lighting lamps, thus giving glimpse of the interiors. The one in the corner was the larger and better furnished.

"This will be yours," I said, placing her valise on the floor. "You can safe enough there with the door closed—yes, there is a key—and I'm right opposite if you need anything."

She gave me her hand, but I trembled.

"You are still afraid?"

"Yes, I am—but—but I am not to be such a fool."

As her door closed I turned to a mulatto, who still stood there, a hand, I was not sleepy, and I was most of all to have an understanding with Coombs. "Is the overseer stairs?"

"Ah reckon he's out in one o' cabins, sah—he done don't sleep house nobow."

"He doesn't sleep here! Why?"

"Ah spect it's cause he's after."

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MR. ROSENBERG  
589 Casgrain St., Montreal.  
April 20th, 1915.

In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as "Fruit-a-tives". I suffer from these complaints for years, and my sedentary occupation, brought about a kind of Mental Paralysis—with nasty Head-aching gas, drowsiness after meals, and Pain in the Back. I tried the medicines of physicians, but they helped me. Then I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives", and now for months I have been entirely well. I advise any one who suffers from that old trouble—Chronic Constipation, the resultant indigestion, to try "Fruit-a-tives", and you will be greatly surprised at the great benefit it will receive". A. ROSENBERG. A box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. Dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

s. But could they not be forged? should any honest lawyer advise me to undertake such a fraud? I told me we are actually criminally engaged in a criminal plot. But the plan was concocted by a man who makes no difference. We could be arrested, imprisoned."

"I shall have to play out the game at least," I said, startled by her stress. "I will talk with Coombs and tell you the result tomorrow. My nerves are all unstrung, and the plan may appear different by day."

Texas got noisily to his feet and zered across the floor. "You all hav' got through yer whist," he said roughly. "I reckon Salot her grub hid out."

"I t my lips to keep back a hot reeling the restraint of her eyes, we followed him into the next room. The table was set for two, and I distinguished the shadow of a man standing motionless in the far corner. "Kin talk it out yere," announced the man, waving one hand. "'cause I be present, havin' et already. I n Sally won't interfere none." I slammed the door viciously going

san. she replied, her snaky eyes showing. "Ah's a voodoo, an' Ah don't care 'bout 'em tall, but good Lor', dar ain't no white man wants ter stay in des yere house more'n one night."

She laughed, a weird, grating laugh and started downstairs. I stood still, watching her light disappear. Then, swearing at myself for a coward, I stepped back into my own room and closed the door.

This revelation of conditions left me thoroughly puzzled. I was not frightened at the situation, for I largely attributed the fear shown by both Pete and Sallie to negro superstition. But Bill Coombs was a very different proposition. He was of the hard headed kind, not to be easily alarmed by visionary terrors, and yet he was manifestly afraid to sleep in the house. I was sufficiently acquainted with his type to comprehend there must be some real cause driving him to retreat to the negro cabins for rest.

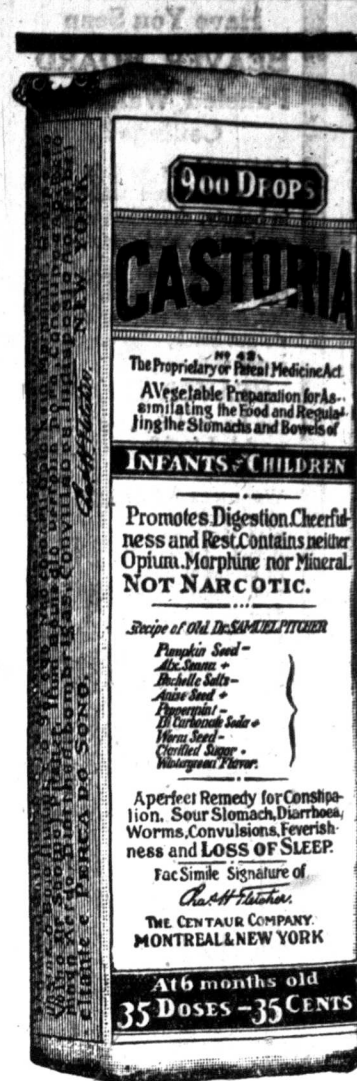
I sat there for some time smoking, endeavoring to think it all over coolly and listening intently. At first I could distinguish the rattle of dishes downstairs as Sallie cleared the table, and a little later, heard Mrs. Bernard moving about uneasily in her room across the hall. But at last these sounds ceased and the house became still. I removed a portion of my clothing and lay down on the bed, a certain uneasiness preventing me from undressing entirely. I was tired, but with little inclination for sleep. Could there be any truth in Mrs. Bernard's questioning of the motives actuating the man who had sent us here? Had we come—mere pawns in some game of crime—deceived, perhaps betrayed to arrest? Was Coombs here merely to watch us and report to Neale and Vall how we carried out our part of the bargain? The affair certainly looked altogether different now I was upon the ground, although I could figure out no possible object those men could have. At least they could accomplish nothing without my co-operation, and, if I discovered any evil afoot, I could block them instantly. I was there to save this property for the rightful heir and was determined now to see that Phillip Henley received all that was due him. It was after 1 o'clock before I fell into a drowsy sleep.

Indeed, it hardly seemed to me that I had entirely lost consciousness when I was jerked bolt upright by the sharp report of a firearm. For a single instant I imagined the shot fired within my room; then I sprang to the door and flung it open, peering out into the hall. Everything was still, the rays from my lamp barely extending to the head of the stairs. I could neither see nor hear anything, and yet I had a strange premonition that I was not alone. There was an automatic pistol in the pocket of my coat, and I stepped back after it, picking up the lamp on my return, determined on a thorough examination of the upper story. There was no doubt about the shot—

the sound was no effect of a dream. I wondered if the girl had been awakened by the report and paused to listen at her door, but no sound reached me from within.

I moved down the hall cautiously, regretting the need of a lamp, but the place was strange, and I dare not venture about in the dark.

The first doors I came to were ajar, but the moon was at the back of the house, and I was obliged to enter each apartment and flash my light into the



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Seized by sudden terror, I caught up the extinguished lamp, scarcely breathing until again outside in the hallway, the door closed behind me. Trembling in every limb, I felt my way along



been no common quarrel, but a planned assassination, the culmination of some prearranged plot.

This knowledge, while it set my heart throbbing in realization of new danger, yet served also to stiffen my nerves. My thought was not so much concerned with myself and my own danger as with that of the young woman whom I was bound to protect.

I closed the door on the silence and stole quietly downstairs. There was no movement, no sound in the great house. The front room, hideous in its grimy disorder, was vacant, and I opened the front door noiselessly and stepped forth into the spectral gray light of the dawn. The first glimpse about was depressing enough. The house itself, big and glaring as it was, was nevertheless little better than a ruin. Several of the windows were broken, and the steps sagged and trembled under my weight. The front yard, a full half acre in extent, was a tangled mass of bushes and weeds, a high, untrimmed hedge shutting off all view of the road. From the foot of the steps a narrow passage trampled into the dirt circled the corner of the house, disappearing within a few feet.

Convinced that this must lead to the rear and possibly the negro cabins where Coombs slept, I followed its



The table was set for two and a distinguish the shadow of a standing motionless in the far-

kin talk it out yere," announced waving one hand. "'cause I'm present, havin' it already. I Sally won't interfere none." I jammed the door viciously going using the lamp to sputter. Then man came silently forward, a it in her hand. She was a murderess sixty years of age, her rred by smallpox, and with ly furtive eyes. Somehow she nto the scene, and I saw my on gazing at her almost with as she flitted about us silently pecter. I endeavored to talk ating heartily, for I was hungy, and it difficult to arouse Mrs. I to any response, and she mere I with her food.

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ten at her door, but no sound reach- me from within.

I moved down the hall cautiously, re- gretting the need of a lamp, but the place was strange, and I dare not venture about in the dark.

The first doors I came to were ajar, but the moon was at the back of the house, and I was obliged to enter each apartment and flash my light into the corners to make sure they were vacant. These were medium sized bed rooms, comfortably furnished, al- though containing nothing new. Only one exhibited any evidence of late oc- cupancy, being in considerable disorder, the bed unmade, some discarded garments strewn about the floor.

Some man had been sleeping up here lately, and it was not Coombs, but a much smaller individual. This knowl- edge made me even more cautious as I tiptoed down the hall, now narrowed by the back stairway. The first door opened into a bathroom, the tub half full of dirty water, a mussed towel on the floor. The last door, leading to a room apparently extending clear across the rear of the house, was tightly closed. I set my lamp down well out of sight and gripped my pistol before attempting to manipulate the knob. It opened noiselessly. Moonlight stream- ed through one window where the cur- tain was not closely drawn, but the gloom was too dense to reveal much of the shrouded interior. I could dimly perceive a table and some chairs, one overturned. There was no movement, however, no sign of present occupancy. Convinced as to this, I slipped back for my lamp, shading the flame so the light was thrown forward into the room. A single glance revealed every- thing. The table, a common deal af- fair, contained two bottles, one half filled, and three dirty glasses, together with a pack of disreputable looking cards, some of these scattered about the floor. There was no other furni- ture, and the walls were bare, a dirty gray color. But what my eyes rested upon in sudden horror was the body of a man curled up in a ball on the floor as a dog lies, his face hidden in his arms. That he was dead I knew at a glance.

This murder—or was it suicide?—had occurred within ten minutes. I turned the man over, revealing a bearded face, the features prominent but refined. He was no ordinary rough, and his cloth- ing was of excellent material. He had been shot in the back of the head.

It was murder then—murder! Even as I struggled with the horror a sudden gust of wind extinguished the lamp, and I gripped the table, staring about in the haunted darkness. A moment and my eyes adapted themselves to the new environment, the moonlight streaming through the open window and across the man's body. With heart quaking like a frightened girl, I stole across the floor and glanced out. A single story extension, probably the kitchen roof, was below. Kneeling upon this the assassin could easily fire into the room. Beyond the pale moonshine revealed a patch of grass, a weed en- tangled garden, and behind these a dense forest growth. To the right of the garden I could dimly distinguish a row of small cabins, the negro quar- ters. Coombs would be occupying one of these, and they were so close that, even if asleep at the time, he could scarcely fail to hear the report of the gun in the silent night. Yet there was no light along the row of huts, no sign of human presence.



It Was Murder Then—Murder!

through the darkness, guiding myself by the wall. What could I do? What ought I to do? I knew nothing of the house or where to find Sallie. I was not even sure of her presence. Indeed, the very memory of her snaky eyes gave me new horror. And Coombs! Suspecting him, as I did, it would be the height of folly to seek him out yon- der in the dark. There was nothing left but to await daylight, to remain on watch, endeavoring alone to formulate some plan of future action.

God only knows how glad I was to discover the open door to my own room again. There were matches there on the table, but my hand trembled so I struck three before the wick of the lamp caught fire.

## CHAPTER VI.

### I Got Into the Game.

I SAW the affair now from a new viewpoint. I was not so sure, so certain, that I understood the en- tire truth.

Coombs was no plantation overseer, but a mere Texas bully. The very ap- pearance of the man told that, and those neglected, weed grown fields were another proof. What was he here for, then? And Sallie! Lord, I could despise that Texas rough, but the snaky eyes of the woman made me shiver and look about apprehen- sively. Then there was the dead man. There was wrong somewhere surely— cowardly crime, murder!

With the first return of daylight I would seek out Coombs, tell him what I had seen and compel him to confess the truth. Then I should know how to act, how to approach her and ex- plain. My nerves steadied as I sat there in the silence, and my mind drifted to the woman sleeping across the room. Then I also fell asleep in the chair.

The gray of dawn was on the win- dows when I awoke, my body aching from its unnatural position. With loaded pistol in my pocket I slipped into the hall. The faint light revealed its shabbiness, the grimy rag carpet and discolored walls. Some spirit of adventure led me the full length until my hand was upon the latch of that last door. I could not resist an im- pulse to look upon the dead man again by daylight and thus assure myself of the reality of what seemed only a dream. All was exactly as I recalled it to memory—the stained walls, the dirty floor, the table littered with cards, the overturned chair and the motionless body of the dead man. From the wound in the head a dark flow of blood stained the floor, and as I bent closer I noticed the eyelids were lowered over the dead eyes. Shot as he had been, killed instantly, the hand of the assassin must have performed this act. Then surely this killing had

glad mass of bushes and weeds, a high, untrimmed hedge shutting off all view of the road. From the foot of the steps a narrow passage trod into the dirt circled the corner of the house, disappearing within a few feet.

Convinced that this must lead to the rear and possibly the negro cabins where Coombs slept, I followed its tortuous windings, although half afraid to desert my guardianship of the house even for this purpose. Still there was little to be feared so long as Mrs. Bernard remained securely locked in her room. Perhaps by the time she aroused and appeared below stairs I could find a reasonable explanation of all this mystery—something to smile over, rather than fear.

I emerged into a somewhat clearer space of ground at the rear. The kitchen was an ell, constructed of rough boards, but with shingle roof. The door stood ajar, and I glanced in, only to find the room empty, the pots and pans used the night before still unwashed.

(To be Continued.)

## Discipline is Limited.

There are limits to discipline even before the enemy. Not long ago the pilot of a British aeroplane, which had fallen an incredible number of thousands of feet, landed amidst the branches of three poplar trees, with the nose of his machine pointing to the ground, and its fan to the sky. Having extricated himself from his seat, and climbed to a point of vant- age, he was beginning calmly to sur- vey the scene, when he was hailed from the ground by an indignant squadron commander, dissatisfied with the crudeness of the tumultuous descent. To a man, however, who has fallen from the skies, and who, like Mrs. Brown at Ramsgate, owes his safety to the interposition of a few sticks, the sermon from the stones appeared a little overdoing things. Looking down at his irate commander, from the tree tops, the pilot gave satirical rein to his dis- gust. "Look here, old man," he re- marked, irritably and menacingly, "it's no good your attempting to come the comic policeman over me." What the squadron commander said is not reported.

## Jersey Potatoes.

The island of Jersey is up in arms over the aspersions which have re- cently been cast on its famous potato traffic. Some ill-informed people, it appears, have been spreading abroad the report that the great bulk of "Jersey potatoes" come from Hol- land. There is not, so a Jersey champion declares, a word of truth in the statement. The average out- put of potatoes from Jersey, he says, is no less than 60,000 tons a year. They arrive at a time when the English main crop is becoming exhausted, and are an important addition to the national potato supply until the early English varieties are ready. Imports from Holland, he adds, are a negligible quantity. How- ever this may be, the Jersey potato traffic is certainly flourishing. A trip to Jersey on a potato boat re- turning empty, in the early summer, is a grateful experience, to those who appreciate such adventures.

**SHILOH**  
stops coughs, cures colds, and heals  
it and lungs. 25 cents.

lately no danger of your fruit- g if you use our jar rings and ing powder—WALLACE'S Lim- re leading Drug Store.

**Shiloh**  
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.  
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

## SILO ADVANTAGES.

Silage furnishes an almost sure feed supply.

The silo provides a means of keeping over for summer use feed of high quality.

Three and seven-tenths acres of corn put into the silo furnishes as much feed as 5.3 acres of similar corn cut and shocked.

A corn crop of thirty-five bushels to the acre will give about seven tons of silage to the acre, with a gain of \$11 an acre over husking from the standing stalks.

The silo increases the live stock carrying capacity of the farm.

It provides storage for the whole corn plant when it is at its highest feeding value and in handy form for both winter and summer feeding.

Silage stimulates and improves digestion during the dry feeding period and keeps cattle thrifty and fresh.

## SAVE HEIFER CALVES.

Every Prospective Milk Producer Should Be Raised.

Without any possible doubt there is a shortage of milk and butter in this country as well as in the world beyond our sight. For a good many years things have been drifting that way, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. Some men with what almost now seems like prophetic vision have been saying that if the farmers did not keep up their growth of heifer calves the time would soon come when there would be a dearth of all kinds of dairy products. Those who did not possess this instinct of looking into the world with a wide vision laughed and did nothing about it. Now that time which was foretold has come. It was hastened by the war, but it would have come just as surely if there never had been this trouble.

Now what? Well, now we must begin to do what we ought to have done several years ago—that is raise more heifer calves. According to the latest statistics published by the United States government, there are in this country 61,441,000 milk cows and other cattle on the farms of this country. Suppose we cut this in two and say that if one-half of the cows in the United States were given a chance to grow a heifer calf this present year it would give us about 30,000,000 more cows, provided these calves came to maturity. What a change that would work in the dairy industry of this country!

To state it in another way, suppose we recall that there are at the present time in this country 6,000,000 farms or somewhat more. Many of these might well grow a number of heifer calves this coming year. But putting the matter conservatively, it is not too much to say that an average of one calf more might be raised on these farms, which would aggregate 6,000,000 more cows on our farms in a very short space of time.

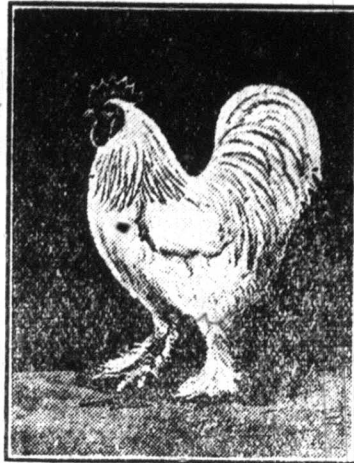
Now, on our farm we are trying to do this. For a good many years we have tried to raise every likely heifer calf dropped in our stables. Our only

## POULTRY AND EGGS

### MEAT BREEDS OF HENS.

Light Brahmas is the Largest in Size and the Most Widely Bred.

The term "meat breeds" is intended to designate those varieties of chickens whose greatest usefulness lies in the production of meat, writes H. A. Roberts in the Philadelphia Ledger. Do not be misled by this definition. It does not mean that these meat breeds are only useful for the production of meat alone, nor that others of the dual purpose and other classes are undesirable



Langshans are the smallest and the most active of the Asiatic breeds, also the most rangy looking. They are bred in two colors, white and black, and the latter is probably the most widely bred in this country. The Langshan is distinct from the Brahma or Cochon in shape. The male especially has a very majestic carriage, tall and stylish. Langshans are good sitters and mothers, and, having a gentle disposition, they are ideal fowls for the farm. They are four layers, particularly during the winter months, and the chicks are hardy and grow well. Langshan chicks mature earlier than the other Asiatic breeds

as meat producers. The term simply means that these breeds excel in this branch of the poultry industry.

As might be expected, the meat breeds are the largest fowls, the heaviest broad and deep in the body, with a full breast, heavy limbs and relatively short legs and neck. They are mostly of Asiatic origin and are popularly conceived to be rather poor layers, persistent sitters, weak fliers, docile and easily controlled. They lay large brown eggs, which are not likely to run so high in fertility as the lighter breeds, consequently they are seldom used in the day-old-chick trade. Because of their size their development is slow, or, rather, a longer time is required for them to reach maturity.

Leghorns mature in from five to six months, sometimes earlier, whereas the Asiatic breeds take from eight to ten months, often longer. The chicks

former are the most widely bred.

The light Brahma is the largest chicken. The standard weight calls for twelve pounds for cocks, ten pounds for cockerels, nine and one-half pounds for hens, and eight pounds for pullets. These weights are often exceeded; we have seen specimens that weighed from twelve to seventeen pounds, regular giants they seemed.

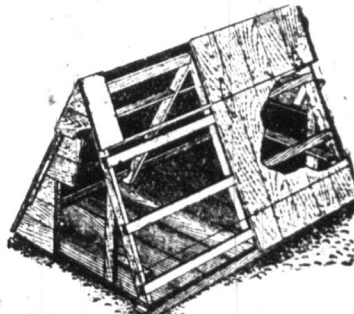
The Cochins probably rank next to the Brahmas as meat breeds and are bred in four colors—buff, partridge, white and black. The Buffs are the most widely bred; they are indeed beautiful birds and have a color that is golden buff throughout in both sexes. They have the purest buff color of any of the buff breeds of poultry and have been used quite extensively in improving this color in other breeds. They are bred with loose feathers, so that the general effect is that of a ball of feathers. The shank feathering is more profuse than that of the Brahmas. And unlike the Brahmas, the Cochins have a small, single comb. In disposition it might be said without fear of controversy that the Cochins are the least restive of all fowls. They have a quiet, almost sluggish nature and are the most determined sitters. They stand confinement well and may be restrained within a three foot fence.

### Fall Hatched Chicks.

The coming fall and winter will see higher prices for all kinds of meat. A few well hatched chicks will come in handy to supply an occasional fry about Thanksgiving time. If a few eggs are set the first week of September there will be several weeks of growing weather. At this season of the year chicks need more attention than earlier. Hens set in the fall are too often hatching lice and mites as well as chicks. Before hens are set they should be well powdered with pyrethrum powder.

### Practical Hog House.

Farmers will find the individual hog house shown in the sketch practical since it is easy to build and can be moved from place to place readily on the skids provided, says Popular Mechanics. The frame is built up of 2 by 4 inch stuff, braced with seven-eighths inch strips. Three A frames give the main support to the house, and the cross braces are notched into them. It is eight feet long and six feet wide, with a door at one end and ventilating doors on the sides and the other end. The frame is covered with siding, ship-



INDIVIDUAL PEN FOR HOGS

lap or plain seven-eighths inch boards. The door is of heavy planks. The construction provides for ventilation spaces at the gables of the ends. The side doors are hinged at the top and can be raised and set under props fastened to

## AROUND THE FARM.

It is true that "an a travels on its stomach" it is to the farmers to furnish it portation.

Milk will sour this summer course, but that won't affect value for cooking. Save waste.

Every weed takes from the some three hundred times weight in water during the son. Cultivation conserves n ture.

If you have no silo and one, its construction ought to be put off. Silos were needed so much as they will this coming winter.

Housewives interested in serving fruits and vegetables drying should send to the United States department of agriculture at Washington for farmer's letin 8-1.

If you have a good sized den it will pay to have a w cultivator. The small gar will be better cultivated. Hand tools, especially if the w has to be done at odd momer

## PLOWING FOR WHEAT

Land Should Be Broken as Soon as Possible After Harvest.

Plow early for wheat and in better yield, is the suggestion of Salmon, associate professor of crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Early plowing is desirable because it kills the weeds, destroys the fly larva, puts the land in condition to absorb moisture and liberates food, especially nitrogen.

When land is left in stubble and plowing the weeds soon grow a the moisture and plant food should be left for the wheat or plowing is done soon after the crop has been harvested the weeds not have had time to make an sive growth and mature seeds. plowing will destroy the larva Hessian fly by covering them.

On unplowed land much of it is lost because the land is too h the water to be absorbed as rap it should be. This moisture sh stored in the soil, and to d soil must be put in a conditio will best hold the moisture.

One of the difficulties of p early is the fact that the soil quently dry and difficult to This can be helped somewhat by ing the land immediately aft binder. The disking will preve growth of weeds and will aid i serving moisture.

To get the best results the should be plowed before the August. After plowing is do land should be disked as frequer is necessary to keep down the. Where the farmer has a large a to be planted to wheat it is oft essary to list a portion of the. The listed land should be har with a disk harrow so as to lev lister furrows and get the soil for seeding. Listing is not a practice as plowing when done same time. Early listing, howe better than late plowing. It c



to say that an average of one calf more might be raised on these farms, which would aggregate 6,000,000 more cows on our farms in a very short space of time.

Now, on our farm we are trying to do this. For a good many years we have tried to raise every likely heifer calf dropped in our stables. Our only sorrow has been that some years the heifers have been so scarce. But we have gone on doing the best we could, and now we are putting a little extra effort on the heifer calves. We want to grow our one more calf. Compared with a great many, our dairy is a small one. Last year we grew six choice calves. They were certainly beauties. If every dairyman in a small way would make it his business to get that one more heifer calf he would be a benefactor and help to decide the question of feeding the world just as effectively as in any other way. A good, well bred cow is a means of making the world better and happier. Here, as in so many other instances, a little lift is a big help.

consequently they are seldom used in the day-old-chick trade. Because of their size their development is slow, or, rather, a longer time is required for them to reach maturity.

Leghorns mature in from five to six months, sometimes earlier, whereas the Asiatic breeds take from eight to ten months, often longer. The chicks do not feather quickly and are often almost nude at the age of two months. This feature has its advantages and disadvantages. Chicks that start to feather as soon as they leave the shell, such as the Leghorns, are often weakened by this rapid growth of plumage. On the other hand, chicks that are bare of feathers are sometimes affected by cold weather in the early spring hatches.

The leading varieties of the Asiatic class are the Brahmas, Cochins and the Langshans. The Brahmas are conceded to be the most popular and are divided into two varieties, light Brahmas and dark Brahmas, of which the

#### INDIVIDUAL PEN FOR HOGS.

lap or plain seven-eighths inch boards. The floor is of heavy planks. The construction provides for ventilation spaces at the gables of the ends. The side doors are hinged at the top and can be raised and set under props fastened to the ends of the house, permitting the air and sunlight to enter freely and making it easy to clean.

#### Hogging Off Corn.

The practice of hogging off corn is one that is affected by weather conditions. A dry autumn is favorable, while rainy, wet weather is undesirable. Muddy fields may result in the hogs wasting some corn. Extremely hot weather is unfavorable for rapid and economical gains, especially when the hogs used are carrying considerable fat. As a general rule it may be said that cool, dry weather is best for hogging down corn.

to be planted to wheat it is often necessary to list a portion of the land. The listed land should be harrowed with a disk harrow so as to be lister furrows and get the soil for seeding. Listing is not as practiced as plowing when done same time. Early listing, however, is better than late plowing. It is done cheaper and will insure a yield than will late plowing.

Volunteer wheat should be killed regardless of the method of preparation for wheat. This should be especially where the Hessian fly is merous. If the volunteer wheat is allowed to grow the Hessian fly will damage the crop on the same joining fields.

#### OVERALLS FOR HORSES

Method of Protecting Animals Flies In Hot Weather.

The following way of protecting horses against flies, described in *Far Mechanics*, might be found in other regions than those mentioned.

During the summer months, Canadian agricultural communities adjacent to Hudson and James bays are forced to swathe their horses



heavy cotton overalls to save from the painful bites of big bull flies. These insects are very prevalent in fields and make necessary the coverings that will protect practically all of an animal's body. As a rule, the legs of a horse are left bare, the knees, but with this exception that of his nose he is fully clothed. The hood that fits over the head of the ears and has small openings to accommodate the eyes. When in this way the horses are able to work without serious interference.

#### Late Corn Cultivation Doubtful

Several extra cultivations for late in the season have doubtful results in the light of tests conducted in Ohio agricultural experiment station for three years. Yields have been increased only about two bushels per acre by three extra cultivations. All plots of corn have been given three extra cultivations about ten days after five ordinary cultivations ceased. During three years the tests have been made. The average yield for ordinary cultivation has been 59.96 bushels per acre, for late cultivation 61.95 bushels, or a gain of 1.99 bushels for three cultivations.

#### Rations For Dairy Cows.

If alfalfa is used largely for hay and corn stover used merely as supplement for furnishing dry ration and variety, a ration consisting of equal parts corn, oats and bran will prove to be a very serviceable ration. For cows giving one pound of milk yielded will require approximately amount required by Ball's Dairy Farmer.



## Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.
- That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- Ill health or infirmity.
- That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.
- That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

# AROUND THE FARM.

It is true that "an army lives on its stomach" it is up to the farmers to furnish transportation.

Milk will sour this summer of course, but that won't affect its use for cooking. Save the taste.

Every weed takes from the soil one three hundred times its weight in water during the season. Cultivation conserves moisture.

If you have no silo and need one, its construction ought not to be put off. Silos were never needed so much as they will be this coming winter.

Housewives interested in preserving fruits and vegetables by canning should send to the United States department of agriculture in Washington for farmer's bulletin 841.

If you have a good sized garden it will pay to have a wheelbarrow. The small garden will be better cultivated with hand tools, especially if the work is to be done at odd moments.

# LOWING FOR WHEAT.

Should Be Broken as Soon as Possible After Harvest.

Early for wheat and insure a yield, is the suggestion of S. C. N., associate professor of farm in the Kansas State Agricultural

Early plowing is desirable because it kills weeds, destroys the Hessian fly, puts the land in condition to retain moisture and liberates plant food especially nitrogen.

If the land is left in stubble without killing the weeds soon grow and use moisture and plant food which will be left for the wheat crop. If plowing is done soon after the previous crop has been harvested the weeds will have had time to make an extensive growth and mature seeds. Early plowing will destroy the larva of the fly by covering them.

Unplowed land much of the rain because the land is too hard for water to be absorbed as rapidly as it should be. This moisture should be in the soil, and to do this the land must be put in a condition that it will hold the moisture.

One of the difficulties of plowing is the fact that the soil is very dry and difficult to work. It can be helped somewhat by disk plowing immediately after the first plowing. The disking will prevent the soil from drying and will aid in conserving moisture.

To get the best results the land should be plowed before the 1st of October. After plowing is done the land should be disked as frequently as necessary to keep down the weeds. If the farmer has a large acreage planted to wheat it is often necessary to list a portion of the land. Disked land should be harrowed and disk harrow so as to level the furrows and get the soil ready for seeding. Listing is not as good as plowing when done at the time. Early listing, however, is better than late plowing. It can be

# ONE "FIRST LADY"

Wife of M. Poincare, President of the French Republic.

SHE WAS BORN AN ITALIAN.

Her Position as the President's Wife Was Subject to Criticism at First Because of Her Foreign Birth and First Marriage, but Tact Has Allayed It.

Like the wives of many other statesmen of France, Mme. Poincare has not occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye. She is known to be a brilliant woman, who prefers the seclusion of her own home to the glare of publicity. Her brilliant husband has always found her a source of inspiration, for she is a deep student of public questions, takes a keen interest in his career and has often proved herself a wise counselor, in whom he places



MME. RAYMOND POINCARE.

much reliance. He gives her due credit for the part she has played in the advancement of his ambitions.

Brilliance, luxury and elegance passed completely from the Elysees palace with Empress Eugenie. The wives of presidents have sought, for political purposes and largely also from personal preference, to give life at the Elysees a bourgeois character; have been snubbed by European royalty and have surrendered abjectly the social reign to the Bourbons and the families of the first empire.

The difficulty is an inheritance from the Empress Eugenie. She mixed up in affairs of state with such disastrous results that when the republic was established the government determined to make it impossible for the president's wife to have enough influence to become dangerous.

During M. Poincare's early political ambitions his wife's name was brought up by his enemies unpleasantly. Not

# WHAT TO SERVE.

How to Combine Meats or Fish With Vegetables.

BALANCE YOUR CALORIES.

To Avoid Serving Too Many Proteins, Both Animal and Vegetable, or Too Many Starches, You Must Know How to Portion Your Foodstuffs.

Steaks or chops are best served, either baked or broiled, with German, French fried, creamed, baked, sweet or Irish potatoes. Serve also any one of the following vegetables: Eggplant, peas, stewed tomatoes, onions, squash, green corn, brussels sprouts, beet greens, new beets, macaroni with cheese or salsify. For dessert serve some light dish, such as cottage pudding or fruit whip.

Roast beef may be served with potatoes, mashed or fried or french-fry style. In addition serve any one or two of the vegetables mentioned above. For salad choose plain lettuce or endive, with French dressing. For dessert a fruit whip or a blancmange would be acceptable.

Roast pork may be served with white or sweet potatoes and any one of the following vegetables: Spinach, parsnips, apple sauce, creamed cabbage, onions, baked squash. By the way, all the vegetables, with the exception of cabbage, spinach and parsnips, will be improved by baking. For dessert order either baked apples with cream, Indian pudding, pumpkin pie or ice cream.

Roast lamb should be served with potatoes or rice and one of the following vegetables: Spinach, peas, squash, turnips. For a relish, either mint jelly or mint sauce is recommended. For dessert, baked apple dumpling, rhubarb pie or pudding, with the upper crust only, would be good.

Roast chicken or turkey may be served with sweet or white potatoes, and any of the following vegetables or cereals: Rice, hominy, squash, onions or celery. For a relish, serve a sweet pickle, jelly or cranberry sauce. For dessert, serve a sweet steamed pudding, ice cream, or cranberry, pumpkin or mince pie.

If the fish is boiled, serve with potato and one of the following vegetables: Onions, parsnips. Egg sauce may accompany the fish. The dessert may be heavy—a shortcake in season, a cottage pudding or a lemon pie. With fried fish, serve sauce Tartare, French fried potatoes and peas. For a relish, choose cucumbers and French dressing. A fruitwhip is very good to serve after a fried fish.

Creamed salt codfish is best served with baked potatoes and diced beets, fried in salt pork scraps. A plain lettuce salad, with toasted crackers and cheese, makes an acceptable dessert.

Boiled ham may be served with spinach and creamed, diced potatoes. Baked apples or cider apple sauce make an excellent relish. Baked Indian pudding, with or without ice cream, would be a good dessert for this dinner.

Baked ham should be served with baked sweet or white potatoes, cauliflower or spinach, and some kind of jelly as relish. Horseradish is accept-

# SUCCESS OF A NEW REMEDY FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS, RHEUMATISM.

Dear Mr. Editor—I suffered for years with backache. Last March I tried "Anuric" and have used this new kidney medicine recently discovered by Dr. Pierce, and it was wonderful the way it eased the pain and gave me relief in such a short time. I have tried several medicines, but "Anuric" is the only one that gave satisfaction. I feel it my duty to recommend "Anuric Tablets" to any one who suffers as I did.

(Signed) MRS. MARGARET E. SNIDER.

NOTE: Folks in town and adjoining counties are delighted with the results they have obtained by using "ANURIC," the newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, in Buffalo, N. Y. Those who started the day with a backache, stiff legs, arms and muscles, and an aching head (worn out before the day began because they were in and out of bed half a dozen times at night) are appreciating the perfect rest, comfort and new strength they obtained from Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. To prove that this is a certain uric acid solvent and conquers headache, kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, if you've never used the "Anuric," cut this out and send ten cents to Doctor Pierce for a large sample package. This will prove to you that "Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid—and the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. If you are a sufferer, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "Anuric." You run no risk for Dr. Pierce's good name stands behind this wonderful new discovery as it has for the past half century for his "Golden Medical Discovery," a general tonic made from roots with pure glycerine which makes the blood pure, his "Favorite Prescription" for weak women and "Pleasant Pellets" for liver ills.

# FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very Disagreeable Fairy.

AN OLD WOMAN AND HER WAND

What Happened to a Handsome Young Prince Who Plucked a Flower In the Forest—Insect Guardians of a Tree. Breaking the Fairy Spell.

I think, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned, and Polly Ann, that I will tell you the legend of

# THE HAZEL TREE.

Once upon a time there were a king named Julian and a queen named Helena who had a little son, whom they decided to call Hazel. The king sent out invitations to all the good fairies to attend the christening, because they thought that each of them would give to the baby a different gift. One fairy, who was called Spite, was not invited, because they thought that she might harm him.

On the great day Spite came also. After all the good fairies had bestowed their gifts Spite stepped up to Hazel and prophesied that a misfortune would come upon him when he was



planted to wheat it is often necessary to list a portion of the land. Listed land should be harrowed a disk harrow so as to level the furrows and get the soil ready for seeding. Listing is not as good as plowing when done at the right time. Early listing, however, is better than late plowing. It can be cheaper and will insure a higher yield than will late plowing. Untreated wheat should be killed with the method of preparing the soil for wheat. This should be done in all places where the Hessian fly is numerous. If the volunteer wheat is allowed to grow the Hessian fly is sure to damage the crop on the same or adjoining fields.

## OVERALLS FOR HORSES.

Method of Protecting Animals From Flies In Hot Weather.

The following way of protecting animals against flies, described in Popular Mechanics, might be found useful in regions other than those mentioned. During the summer months, in the Italian agricultural communities adjacent to Hudson and James bays, farmers are forced to swathe their horses in



cotton overalls to save them from the painful bites of big bull flies. Insects are very prevalent in the region and make necessary the use of coverings that will protect practically the entire body of an animal. As a rule, the head of a horse are left bare below the eyes, but with this exception and the fact that his nose is fully clothed, the hood that fits over the head covers the ears and has small openings to accommodate the eyes. When robbed of this way the horses are able to work without serious interference.

## its Corn Cultivation Doubtful.

Extra extra cultivations for corn in the season have doubtful value. The light of tests conducted at the agricultural experiment station in three years. Yields have been increased only about two bushels by extra cultivations. Alternate rows of corn have been given three extra cultivations about ten days apart five ordinary cultivations have been given. During three years thirteen extra have been made. The average for ordinary cultivation has been about two bushels per acre, for late cultivation 21.95 bushels, or a gain of 2.00 bushels for three cultivations.

## Rations For Dairy Cows.

Alfalfa is used largely for roughing out corn stover used merely as a supplement for furnishing dry matter variety, a ration consisting of parts corn, oats and bran will be a very serviceable concentrate. For cows giving milk a pound of this mixture for each pound of milk yielded will be the minimum amount required.—Kim, Dairy Farmer.

affairs of state with such disastrous results that when the republic was established the government determined to make it impossible for the president's wife to have enough influence to become dangerous.

During M. Poincare's early political ambitions his wife's name was brought up by his enemies unpleasantly. Not only was Mme. Poincare's Italian birth held up against her, but also the fact that her first marriage was to a German, an attaché of the kaiser's embassy in Paris. She married M. Poincare after he had acted as her lawyer in securing a divorce from her first husband. The charming Italian woman—her maiden name was Henriette Benucci—having cause for divorcing her husband, appealed to M. Poincare, then one of the leading lawyers in Paris, to represent her before the courts. Her excellent character and noble qualities of mind, as brought out during the conduct of the case, so appealed to the noted bachelor lawyer that he was later led to pay court to his former client and marry her.

## For Linen Closets.

If bits of sandalwood are kept in the drawers and other places with the clothing its fragrance will penetrate and give everything a delightful odor.

For use with household linen this is recommended, and all the ingredients may be had of the druggist:

Dried lavender .....	12 ounces
Dried rose leaves .....	12 ounces
Groundorris root .....	6 ounces
Ground allspice .....	1 1/2 ounces
Cinnamon .....	1 1/2 ounces
Cloves .....	1 1/2 ounces

The spices might be had of the grocer.

Mix with twelve ounces of fine table salt and put into a fruit jar. Leave for a month to blend odors perfectly, then let stand open an hour or two each day in a closet or bureau drawer.

The ingredients are ground, not pulverized, and must be of the best. The merest suspicion of musk may be added to these preparations, but the slightest bit too much will ruin the odor, as musk is very strong. Only the most delicate odor is admissible if one is refined in taste.

## Old Blanket Utilized.

An excellent way to utilize an old blanket that is nearly worn out is to cover it with silkoline and tuff it like a comforter. It can be covered with cheesecloth if desired, under which circumstance it can be washed very easily. Covered in a tint to harmonize with the color scheme of a bedroom, this easily made coverlet is especially good.

## Food Economy.

We must remember that being well fed is not necessarily being extravagantly fed, though even plain food does cost these days.

Let us fight against chemical preservatives. We don't want our food preserved. We want to be able to use it in our ever burning human furnace.

## To Remove Iron Scorch.

If you happen to scorch an article when ironing just try moistening the spot with peroxide of hydrogen, lay a thin white cloth over it and press with a hot iron. It works like magic.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

ach and creamed, diced potatoes. Baked apples or cider apple sauce make an excellent relish. Baked Indian pudding, with or without ice cream, would be a good dessert for this dinner.

Baked ham should be served with baked sweet or white potatoes, cauliflower or spinach, and some kind of jelly as relish. Horseradish is acceptable with baked ham. Apple dumplings make a good dessert for this combination.

## STUNNING FALL SUIT.

New Models For Maids Who Like the Military.

Both in fabric and cut is this new design soldierly. The tan colored worsted takes the military idea well.



UP TO DATE.

and pockets, deep collar, belt and lines all carry out the smart idea. This kind of suit will be popular all the season.

## Sterilizing Foods.

As a general rule cooking helps to sterilize food and keep it in an edible condition for a longer period of time than if it were in a raw state. An exception to the rule is found in the case of some eggs which were sent to soldiers by their families. The prudent housewife who boiled the eggs before sending them learned with dismay that they had arrived unfit to eat, while those who had run the risk of sending them raw, in their natural state, were assured that they were still fit to eat after several weeks.

to the only a different girl. One lady, who was called Spite, was not invited, because they thought that she might harm him.

On the great day Spite came also. After all the good fairies had bestowed their gifts Spite stepped up to Hazel and prophesied that a misfortune would come upon him when he was eighteen years of age.

All went well until Hazel's eighteenth birthday, when he went out for a walk in a forest. After he had been walking for some time he saw a beautiful blue flower. He stooped down to pick it, but it turned into a little evil looking old woman. Hazel tried to run away, but he stumbled. When he arose the old woman, who was the fairy Spite, waved her wand over him. He felt his feet sink deeper and deeper into the earth. He became very tall, and branches with leaves began to grow out of his head, arms and shoulders. He became the hazel tree.

As the prince did not return, his parents set out with several servants to search the forest. But they never found their son. One day a woodcutter tried to chop down the tree, but a swarm of wasps settled on him and nearly stung him to death.

Several years had passed, and Julian's kingdom had been invaded by his enemies, and he, with Queen Helena and their daughter, Mary, had been taken prisoners. One day in every year the fairies lose their power, and it was on this particular day that Julian's enemies decided to burn Helena and Mary together.

As Spite could have no power over the hazel tree this day, it was that very tree that the cruel soldiers cut down and chopped into pieces, which they placed, with some straw, where the two women were to be burned.

After they had bound them together and placed the fagots and straw around them they set fire to it, but as soon as this was done there was an explosion, and Prince Hazel rose out of the mist. Then all the fagots turned into soldiers. They unbound Helena and Mary, who were unharmed. Later the enemies were driven out of the land, and all lived happily ever after.

## Names of the Planets.

Mr. Ellison Hawkes in a little book about the stars tells how you can easily remember the names of the planets in the proper order, beginning with the one that is nearest to the sun. He has made a sentence the words of which begin with the same letters as the names of the planets in this order. The sentence is: **Mercury Very Easily Make Jugs Serve Useful Needs.** The name of the planets are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

## About Naggers.

Perhaps more men fail in business through the attitude of their wives in their younger days than from other causes. A nagging wife, or one who is not in sympathy with a man's work, who expects impossible things of him and is incapable of taking a general intelligent interest in his work, is one of the worst handicaps he could have. If a man works with his mind clogged by domestic troubles he is of no use to himself, his employer or the world at large.

A wife ordinarily should not try to tell a man how to conduct his business, but she should be interested in it, and it will pay him to keep her informed about it.

# THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

## FRESH FISH

**WHITE FISH,  
COD,  
HADDOCK,  
SALMON TROUT**

**Friday  
For and  
Saturday.**

**Call and see us before selling your Poultry.  
We purchase it live or dressed.**

**E. R. TODD, Proprietor**

'Phone 121.

## HOMEMADE CANDY

**The most Delicious  
Confectionery to be  
had in Napanee.**

**FRERH MADE  
EVERY DAY.**

**Ice Cream and Cold  
Drinks.**

**P. PAPPAS**

**'Phone 208  
The Candy Store.**

## GETTING READY

Anticipating a large fall and Xmas business we are preparing to offer the best service in our line. Our Stock will be larger than ever.

**DIAMONDS,  
WATCHES,  
SILVERWARE  
and  
JEWELLERY**

have advanced in price, but we have taken advantage of the market and purchased for cash. If you will make comparisons you will be convinced of the

**- - FRESH - -**

## PORK SAUSAGE

**Every Day at**

**FRANK H. PERRY.**

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel  
Phone 130.

Dr. Benson, V.S., has removed to Belleville where he will open an office.

For British Red Cross Napanee's Collections amounted to over \$2100.00 for this great cause.

The Rummage Sale will be held the last Friday and Saturday in October, 26th and 27th. Will the housewives collect their goods and have them ready for the carters.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, will be held at the Board Room of the Public Library, on Tuesday, October 30th, at 3 p.m. All interested in this work are urged to be present.

All accounts due the Beverly-McDonald Co. must be closed by November 1st, as we are making a change in the management of the business. Special arrangements can be made for any new accounts by the week or month at the store. 47a

The Orange Lodge No. 358, Napanee, will attend divine service at the Salvation Army Barracks, on Sunday, October 28th, at 3 p.m. Rev. W. S. Boyce will preach. Brethren of other lodges are invited to attend. It is also expected that the members of the Ladies' Lodge will also be present.

The British Red Cross Fund is still open and contributions will be gratefully received and credited to the Municipality from which they come. This invitation is to the town and County. If by any chance you were

## GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—Usual service.

11.45—Sunday School.

7.00—Usual service.

Rev. A. L. Phelps, B.A., of Adolphustown, will preach at both services.

Monday, 8 p. m.—Social meeting in the League.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.

Thursday, 3.00—Meeting of the W.M.S.

## GROCERY FOR SALE

In good live town in Lennox and Addington, Ontario. Apply BOX 622, EXPRESS OFFICE, Napanee.

## BEFORE THE WAR PRICES.

Extra good quality Linen Stationery 35c. per lb. Also a full line of initialed and plain Stationery, writing pads, envelopes, etc., at WAL-LACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

## Boyes' Grocery.

Try us for choice groceries. Fruits in season always on hand. Try our green and black teas. We keep coal oil. Highest prices for eggs.

'Phone 236

G. W. BOYES,

John Street.

## EXPECT ELECTIONS IN WEEK OF DECEMBER 17th.

Ottawa, Oct. 23rd—Writs for a general election, it is expected, will be issued on November 1st. This would bring the election in the week of Dec. 17th. The exact date of the elections Canadian Press, Ltd., is officially informed, has not yet been determined. But they will most probably be held on or near the day indicated.

## Changes in Train Service.

The Canadian Northern Railway announce the following changes in Train Service effective Nov. 1st. Train No. 9 will be cancelled between Napanee and Belleville. Will leave Belleville at 7.00 A.M. and run on same schedule as at present between Toronto and Trenton leaving Toronto 4.45 P.M. arriving Trenton 8.50 P.M. Daily except Sunday. For further particulars see latest Time Tables, or apply to R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent, or E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent. 47-b

## THE LATE MRS. JEMIMA BROWN.

On Wednesday morning when her daughter went to her bedside, Mrs. Jemima Brown, who lives at Cataragui, at the foot of McMichael's hill, was found dead. The deceased had been in poor health for some time and heart failure was the cause of death. The late Mrs. Brown was born in Newburgh eighty-one years ago, but for many years has been a well-known resident of Cataragui. Her husband predeceased her several years ago. She is survived by several sons and daughters.

## Canada's Victory Loan 1917

The Victory War Loan Committee for the County of Lennox and Addington have opened an office on Dundas street opposite the Royal Hotel. This will be the headquarters for the Committee during the campaign for subscriptions for the forth-coming Canadian War Loan. An Honorary Committee has been appointed consisting of the following: namely, S. C. Denison, J. H. Madden, W. J. Paul, M.P.; H. B. Sherwood, G. F. Rutten, K.C.; W. S. Herrington, K.C.; J. E. Robinson, W. H. Moutrey, H. B. Northmore, M.D.; J. P. Vrooman, M.P.; James S. Hayden, A. B. Carscallen, M. C. Bogart, Carleton

## YOUR NEW SU —OR— OVERCOAT

**SHOULD BE CUSTOM  
'MADE**

We can and will fit your fit as it should be fitted, assure you both comfort and style.

We show everything t new in

**FALL and WINTER  
RELIABLE WOOL**

Your inspection invited

**JAMES WALTERS,**

Merchant Tailoring, Nap

## ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., pastor.

10.30 a. m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—M

meeting for prayer and bible s

## ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A.,

Services at St. Mary Ma

Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Thursday, Nov. 1st—All Saint

10.30—Holy Communion.

## Few Willing to Serve.

Kingston, Oct. 23.—The registrar under the Military Act has received 579 certification from men in this d and of this number 18 were will don the uniform.

## EUCHRE PARTY

Under the auspices of the 'U Chapter, I.O.D.E. The committee ladies making arrangements for above will soon have some d announcement to share with the lic. Watch for particulars.

## Hogs and Cattle

Will ship hogs on Thursday, ember 1st. Will pay highest n prices. Wanted—New milch and springers.

FRED WILSON

## Hogs and Calves Wait

Will ship on Saturday, Oct. and will pay \$16 for good hogs a ing 160 lbs. and over, and \$13 for fat sows. Calves 8c. to 11c. Wi pay 60c. per hundred for cull supplied any day next week.

J. W. HANBLY,

G. H. WILLIAMS.



## SILVERWARE and JEWELLERY

have advanced in price, but we have taken advantage of the market and purchased for cash. If you will make comparisons you will be convinced of the values we offer.

We are making up dozens of **SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS** at \$25, \$30 and \$40, mounted in latest style platinum settings. All finger sizes.

### Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1893.

**Ford Prices raise to-day (October 11th.) Couplets have raised \$70.00, and Sedans \$80.00. Order your Touring Car at once before they raise and save money. VANLUVEN BROS., dealers Kingston and Moscow, W. J. NORMILE, dealer Napanee.**

boyce will preach. Brethren or other lodges are invited to attend. It is also expected that the members of the Ladies' Lodge will also be present.

The British Red Cross Fund is still open and contributions will be gratefully received and credited to the Municipality from which they come. This invitation is to the town and County. If by any chance you were not solicited or were unable to contribute, give now. You may pay in to any Bank, which will transfer to Mr. E. R. Cheekley of the Merchants Bank, Treasurer.

### British Flour Mills.

The flour milling capacity of the United Kingdom is said to be 30 per cent. in excess of the requirements; 44.28 per cent. of the flour manufactured, exclusive of all English wheat-flour, is produced by the mills at the Thames, Mersey, Humber, and Severn ports, and the other 55.72 by other English and Welsh mills.

### Equipping a Sailor.

To equip a British sailor takes nearly eight times as many workmen as are required to provide a soldier with all he needs in the way of munitions.

Buy 2 cakes of Palm Olive Soap and get a cake free at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Committee has been appointed consisting of the following: namely, S. C. Denison, J. H. Madden, W. J. Paul, M.P.; H. B. Sherwood, G. F. Rattan, K.C.; W. S. Herrington, K.C.; J. E. Robinson, W. H. Moutray, H. B. Northmore, M.D.; J. P. Vrooman, M.D.; James S. Hayden, A. B. Car-scullen, M. C. Bogart, Carleton Woods, and all the Reeves of the county.

### Joins Naval Air Service.

Napanee is to be represented in one, the most coveted and spectacular branches of the British War Service. Lieut. George R. Grange, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grange and brother of E. W. Grange, the Liberal Candidate for Lennox and Addington, has been accepted as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service. He is spending a few days last leave at home with his family before departure early next week for England, where he will take his aviation training at a camp near London. Lt. Grange enlisted two years ago in the Mechanical Transport Service, but has been retained in Canada ever since by the headquarters staff at Ottawa as transport officer for the Kingston Military District. His application was in a year ago for the Naval Service but was only recently accepted.

**New Pork Barrels for sale. Phone 130.**

47b **FRANK H. PERRY.**

### Militia and Defence.

The very realistic portrayal of what would happen were this continent invaded by a powerful enemy and the thrillingly realistic way in which they are shown in this great film, should make every man who is not now in khaki rush to the colours. It is absolutely convincing proof that the best way to defend our homes from the invader is to prevent him from ever landing on our shores, and the only way to do this is by crushing him in Europe so that he cannot come here. The scenes shown are reproductions of outrages that have occurred all over Belgium, France, and other European countries that have been over-run by the ruthless Hun. This picture should be seen by every man who is not in khaki, and if the women, too, could witness the harrowing sights that are so vividly depicted in this wonderful picture, it is difficult to believe that they would any longer hold back their men from doing their duty. This great picture will be shown at Wonderland, Saturday, November 3rd, afternoon and evening.

### No Exemption For Business

London, Ont., Oct. 12.—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Smith, General Staff Officer, is drafting instructions to the Military representatives on the Local Tribunals of Military District No. 1. From these it will be seen that the military authorities will oppose exemptions on account of business, the majority of occupants being listed as non-essential to the war. These instructions also do not bear out the promises made to farmers by Mr. F. S. Glass, who was renominated on Saturday as straight Conservative candidate in East Middlesex. Mr. Glass claimed that farmers should not and would not be conscripted, but it is set down by the military that, generally speaking, "one man and a half can work a hundred-and-fifty-acre farm." "Half a man" is interpreted as an old man, a young boy, or a woman, and it is pointed out that women must not regard themselves as to well bred for outside farm work, thus indicating that the military intention is to conscript farm labor.

Will ship on Saturday, Oct. 11, and will pay \$16 for good hogging 100 lbs. and over, and \$13 fat sows. Calves 8c. to 11c. pay 60c. per hundred for eggs supplied any day next week.

J. W. HAMBLY  
G. H. WILLIAM

## Women's Patriotic Ser and Red Cross

Through the "U. E. Loyalist", I.O.D.E.



It is a great satisfaction to that the Christmas parcels men overseas have been completed are being forwarded this week. K. G. H. Travers, the Convent this work, and the ladies who assisted her, are to be congratulated upon the success of their achievement as the parcels are beautifully and look most attractive—and is even better, we hope and that the contents will prove attractive to our brave boys seas.

### THE MERRY OCTAGON

A small club of young girls in our interests and large material furnished from our room, will serve tea at our Thursday, November 1st. We also have a table of home-making, and hope for generous participation. The proceeds of the afternoon go to the Club for their work Belgian children in co-operation with the local Belgian Relief Committee formed in connection with "U. E. L." Chapter I.O.D.E. therefore, earnestly hoped and that all our members and will make it a point to be present some time during the afternoon of November 1st in order to encourage these young girls in their purpose, and at the same time those who are in such dire need of our assistance, remembering of honor to the King of the and his heroic army and people that in its children lies Belgium for the future! Remember this November 1st.

The local Belgian Relief Committee desire to inform its friends interested in this reconstruction of the list of requirements for children and the correct ages is as follows: NEW clothing for the Belgian children supported by Mrs. Agar Adamson Layettes.

**FOR GIRLS**, ages 10-16, dresses, and all kinds of underclothing and boots.

**FOR BOYS**, ages 10-16, 1 blouses, shirts, underwear, all kinds of boots.

Strong, coarse materials preferred. Clothing for adults also accepted. Blankets, quilts, sheep pillow cases. All foot-wear is needed. Shirts and socks are needed for Belgian soldiers.

Any donations gratefully for the above purposes either F. S. Richardson, Convenor, or J. G. Daly, Treasurer of the Committee.

Capt. Julia Henshaw's recollection reported in another column a special correspondent.

## Your Photos for Christmas ! !

Order them now before the rush begins.  
Photos taken anytime, or in any weather.

## THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

IF IT'S AN

## "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

## MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

## E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1

**\$60.00**

Terms if you wish

No. 2

**\$80.00**

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St., West

# OUR NEW SUIT —OR— OVERCOAT

SHOULD BE CUSTOM  
MADE  
can and will fit your figure  
it should be fitted, assuring  
both comfort and style

We show everything that's  
win

## FALL and WINTER ELIABLE WOOLENS

Your inspection invited

**JAMES WALTERS,**  
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

## ANDREWS' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)

A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,  
r.  
10 a. m.—Morning service.  
5—Sunday School and Bible  
8 p.m.—Evening service.  
Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week  
ing for prayer and bible study.

## MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

J. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar  
ices at S. Mary Magdalene  
h:  
—Holy Communion.  
—Morning Prayer.  
—Sunday School.  
—Evensong.  
Wednesday, Nov. 1st—All Saints Day.  
—Holy Communion.

## Willing to Serve.

Kingston, Oct. 23.—The district  
r under the Military Service  
has received 579 certificates of  
ration from men in this district.  
f this number 18 were willing to  
be uniform.

## RE PARTY

er the auspices of the "U.E.L."  
er, I.O.D.E. The committee of  
making arrangements for the  
will soon have some definite  
ncement to share with the pub-  
-h for particulars.

## s and Cattle

Ship hogs on Thursday, Nov.  
1st. Will pay highest market  
s. Wanted—New milch cows  
ringers.

FRED WILSON.

## s and Calves Wanted

Ship on Saturday, Oct. 27th.  
ill pay \$16 for good hogs weigh-  
0 lbs. and over, and \$13 for good  
ws. Calves \$c. to 11c. Will also  
c. per hundred for cull apples  
ed any day next week.

J. W. HAMBLEY.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

## TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.  
10.30—Morning worship.  
11.45—Sunday School.  
7.00—Evening worship.  
Rev. A. H. Going, B.A., of Lindsay,  
will preach morning and evening.  
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.  
Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

## PERSONALS

Miss Lulu Russell, Toronto, spent  
the past week the guest of Miss Kath-  
leen Greer.

Misses Nellie Herring, Allie Craig,  
Mabel Dunbar and Olive and Maggie  
McMillan took in the opera in King-  
ston on Wednesday evening.

Miss Lorenia Wilson returned to  
Toronto, and Master Herbert Wilson,  
to Trenton, on Wednesday last after  
attending their grandparent's golden  
wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wilson and  
family spent a few days in town last  
week after attending the Wilson gold-  
en wedding.

Mr. A. M. Fraser, Olesca, was a  
caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Robertson, Hay  
Bay, who have been visiting Dr. and  
Mrs. Harold Ward in New York, re-  
turned home on Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Smith is visiting her  
cousin, Miss Phillis Coates, Kingston.

Mrs. Dennis Daly and Mrs. Bennett  
left last Friday for Toronto.

Mr. Win. H. Hicks, of Midland, is  
visiting in town for a few days. He  
expects to return next week.

Misses Leah and Celia Parks, Palace  
Road, are spending a few weeks with  
friends in Oswego and Syracuse, N.  
Y.

Mr. Raymond Fretts spent the past  
week with friends in Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Cheboggan,  
Mich., are guests of Mrs. Dr. Dorland,  
Dorland.

Mr. Walter D. Vanalstine, McGee,  
Sask., has rented half of his farm and  
will take a mechanical course in order  
to handle a tractor next summer on  
his new farm he purchased this sum-  
mer.

Lient. and Mrs. Douglas Jemmett,  
Napanee, have recently come to King-  
ston and will spend the winter here.  
Whig.

Mr. Joe Wilson, Kingston, spent  
Sunday in Napanee.

Messrs. Manson Stevens, Albert  
Stacey, J. G. Fennell, C. H. Gordon  
and Walter Thompson took in the  
opera at Kingston on Wednesday  
evening.

Mrs. E. A. Rikley, Minneapolis,  
Minn., is visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Oswald C. Lailey and daughter  
Mary are visiting Mrs. Lailey's par-  
ents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Mrs. Robt. Frizzell left on Friday  
last to spend the winter with her  
daughter in Niagara Falls.

## BIRTHS.

VINE At Napanee, on Thursday,  
18th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence  
Vine, a son—Homer Laurier.

## MARRIAGES.

CRAIG—DAWSON—At Christ Church  
Tamworth, on October 5th, 1917, by  
Rev. Harrington, Laura Blanch—Daw-  
son, to Clarence R. H. Craig.



## Put Less Tea in the Pot

Because it chiefly consists  
of the Assam teas of  
Northern India, the

strongest and richest in the world, less Red  
Rose is required in the tea pot.

Where four or five spoonfuls of ordinary tea are  
required just use  
three of Red Rose.

And Red Rose  
tastes better.

Kept Good by  
the Sealed  
Package



636

## WONDERLAND.

Large crowds visited Wonderland on  
Friday evening last, when there was  
presented that wonderful picture, "The  
Mothers of France," with Sarah Bern-  
herdt, the famous actress, playing the  
leading roll. There was thrown upon  
the screen wonderful and soul-stirring  
pictures depicting some of the scenes  
which took place in France at the  
beginning of the awful European war.

The scenes showing the young men  
quitting their work, and hurriedly  
making ready to answer the call of  
duty and country, the sad parting of  
son and mother, husband and wife,  
and afterwards the fighting in the  
trenches, the wounded and dying, the  
military hospitals, and in not a few  
instances the news brought to the  
village that a father or a son had  
made the supreme sacrifice, and the  
sorrow depicted upon receipt of the  
bad news, all had a great tendency  
to convey to the minds of all pres-  
ent the stern realities of this great  
war as never before. The manner in  
which the large crowd was handled  
was undoubtedly due, in a large ex-  
tent, to the big improvements made  
during the past summer by Mr. Jas.  
Foster, the proprietor. By tearing  
out a dividing wall and bulking up  
the rear one, the seating capacity of  
Wonderland has been increased from  
about 300 to about 425. All new  
leather upholstered seats have been  
installed for the comfort of the pa-  
trons, and to-day Napanee has one of  
the most complete and up-to-date  
moving picture shows in Ontario. The  
picture machines are installed on the  
floor above the auditorium, and are  
incased in a fire-proof cabinet. Sim-  
plex is the name of the machines, of  
which there are two, the larger one  
handling 2000 feet of continuous film,  
while the smaller one handles only  
1000 feet. With some slight improve-  
ment, which will be made in the near  
future, the proprietor will be able to  
present a continuous show to his  
many patrons. There are five exits  
to Wonderland, two at the rear, an  
extra big one at the side, and the  
two at the front, so that in the  
case of accident the place can be em-  
ptied without any trouble in a few  
moments. But the chances of any  
trouble is very remote at Wonderland  
as Mr. Foster's picture machines are

## CO-OPERATION IS REQUIRED

Military Service Act will Work Smooth-  
ly when all the People Realize  
its Benefits.

Ottawa, Oct. 25th.—It is by the co-  
operation of all concerned that the  
Military Service Act will be applied  
most smoothly and with the least  
possible delay and trouble. This is  
plain, now that the programme to  
be carried out has been explained to  
the country in its broad outlines.

The men to be selected themselves,  
their parents or near relatives or their  
employers are being called upon to as-  
sist in the business-like operation of  
the Act, and the kind of response that  
is made to this appeal will be an in-  
teresting indication of the good sense  
and democratic spirit of the Canadian  
people. Leading authorities here are  
unanimous in agreeing that, when the  
people get to understand the ultimate  
value of the Military Service Act, its  
fairness and its advantages, it will  
work so smoothly that the country  
will hardly notice it in application.

"Daylo" Flashlights and Batteries  
for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

## Music.

If you are thinking of buying a  
Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or  
Sewing Machine see us before you  
buy. We trade for anything. Terms  
to suit purchaser. Hundreds of refer-  
ences. Two used cars for sale, one  
Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to  
not ship a car of horses so have  
some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—See the new Frisco car at my  
place, Napanee, before you order, or  
at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars  
will be sold and repairs kept.



Ship on Saturday, Oct. 27th, will pay \$16 for good hogs weighing 115, and over, and \$13 for good vs. Calves 8c. to 11c. Will also c. per hundred for cull apples and any day next week.

J. W. HAMBLY,  
G. H. WILLIAMS.

## en's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

ph the "U. E. Loyalist" Chap-  
ter, I.O.D.E.



a great satisfaction to know  
he Christmas parcels for our  
verseas have been completed and  
forwarded this week. Mrs.  
H. Travers, the Convenor for  
ork, and the ladies who have  
d her, are to be congratulated  
he success of their achievement  
parcels are beautifully put up,  
ok most attractive—and what  
i better, we hope and believe,  
he contents will prove quite as  
ive to our brave boys over-

### MERRY OCTAGON CLUB.

all club of young girls, work-  
our interests and largely with  
il furnished from our work-  
will serve tea at our room on  
ay, November 1st. They will  
ive a table of home-made bak-  
d hope for generous patronage.  
ceeds of the afternoon are to  
the Club for their work for the  
i children in co-operation with  
al Belgian Relief Committee re-  
formed in connection with the  
L." Chapter I.O.D.E. It is,  
re, earnestly hoped and desired  
ll our members and friends  
ake it a point to be present at  
ime during the afternoon of  
ber 1st in order to encourage  
young girls in their laudable  
e, and at the same time, help  
who are in such dire need of  
sistance, remembering our debt  
r to the King of the Belgians  
s heroic army and people—also  
its children lies Belgium's hope  
future! Remember the date,  
ber 1st.

local Belgian Relief Committee  
to inform its friends and all  
ed in this reconstruction work  
list of requirements for these  
i and the correct ages, which  
follows NEW clothing required  
Belgian children supported by  
gar Adamson Layettes.

GIRLS, ages 10-16, coats,  
and all kinds of underwear,  
ockings and boots.  
BOYS, ages 10-16, knickers,  
shirts, underwear, also stock-  
d boots.

g, coarse materials preferred.  
g for adults also gratefully  
d. Blankets, quilts, sheets and  
cases. All foot-wear specially  
Shirts and socks are also  
for Belgian soldiers.  
donations gratefully received  
above purposes either by Mrs.  
Richardson, Convenor, or Mrs.  
baly, Treasurer of the Commit-

Julia Henshaw's recent lec-  
ported in another column by  
al correspondent.

CHILDREN TO MEET AND MISS. CHURCH  
Vine, a son—Homer Laurier.

### MARRIAGES.

CRAIG—DAWSON—At Christ Church  
Tamworth, on October 8th, 1917, by  
Rev. Harrington, Laura Blanche Daw-  
son, to Clarence R. H. Craig.

### DEATHS

BURLEY—At Marlbank, on Monday,  
October 22nd, 1917, William Johnson  
Burley, aged 71 years, 6 months, 8  
days.

GLENN—At Richmond, on Tuesday,  
Oct. 23rd, 1917, Harriet E. Glenn,  
aged 50 years, 7 months.

HASSARD—At 21 Bishop St., Mon-  
treal, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1917,  
Richard Hassard, formerly of Rich-  
mond, aged 42 years.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat: first class work-  
men; cigars and tobacco. Give me a  
call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

**Marmalade, Jam, Olives,  
Pickles, — Good Laundry  
Soap 5 bars for 25 cents;  
Napha Soap, 5 bars for  
25 cents, at JUDSON'S**

### THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE.

Under this caption Captain Julia  
Henshaw, C.E.F., gave a most inter-  
esting and instructive lecture, or as  
she was pleased to say "impressions"  
at Grace church on the evening of  
Wednesday, October 17th, before a  
representative audience.

The lecture was given under the  
auspices of the local chapter of the  
I.O.D.E. After appropriate and charm-  
ing music rendered on the organ, Mrs.  
A. T. Harshaw, Regent, in a few well  
chosen words, on behalf of the Daugh-  
ters of the Empire, and of the people  
of Napanee, welcomed the talented  
lecturer and introduced her to the  
audience.

Captain Henshaw said it was about  
a year since she had the pleasure of  
addressing the people of Napanee and  
since then she has visited the battle-  
fields of France and had secured many  
pictures.

What our Canadian boys are doing  
and suffering for us, and for the  
principles and aims of the Entente  
Allies was vividly portrayed in word  
and picture, as was the awful devastation  
wrought in the towns, villages  
and farms of our beloved ally, France.

Those who missed hearing this  
wonderful lecture, and seeing the  
splendid views shown on the screen,  
missed a most important part of their  
education. Those who were present  
realized to the full that this is our  
war and that it is the duty of every  
Canadian to do everything in his or  
her power to bring the war speedily  
to a victorious close by sending men,  
munitions, money and comforts for  
our wounded soldiers.

A well merited vote of thanks was  
tendered to Captain Henshaw, and  
she can rest assured that a hearty  
welcome from a large audience will  
greet her on the occasion of her next  
lecture in Napanee.

Her present visit to Napanee was  
most opportune as the following day  
collections were made throughout the  
town for funds for the Red Cross,  
and there is no doubt but these funds  
were largely augmented as a result  
of her lecture.

For the children's coughs and long  
standing colds the best remedy is  
Howard's Emulsion "Improved," made  
fresh every week at WALLACE'S  
Drug Store Limited.

many patrons. There are live exits  
to Wonderland, two at the rear, an  
extra big one at the side, and the  
the two at the front, so that in the  
case of accident the place can be emp-  
tied without any trouble in a few  
moments. But the chances of any  
trouble is very remote at Wonderland  
as Mr. Foster's picture machines are  
absolutely of the most modern pat-  
tern, and besides he has installed  
three water stand-pipes, one at the  
main entrance, one at the side en-  
trance, and another up-stairs near  
the operating cabinet. There is also  
a fire extinguisher inside the fire-  
proof cabinet. The electric current,  
needed for producing the pictures is  
supplied by an electrically driven  
motor and dynamo, thus securing a  
direct current which ensures a much  
better picture. In case anything goes  
wrong with his own system he can,  
by throwing in a switch, be connect-  
ed up with the Hydro Electric sys-  
tem. For the benefit and comfort of  
his patrons Mr. Foster has installed  
an up-to-date furnace which will keep  
his building nice and warm during  
the winter season. The method of  
ventilation of this large auditorium,  
and something which is of vast im-  
portance, has not been forgotten and  
the system employed ensures com-  
plete sanitation at all times. Four  
large windows at the top near the  
centre of the building allows a free  
escape of all foul air and is conducive  
to the best sanitary conditions. Tak-  
ing all in all Mr. Foster has a mov-  
ing picture theatre which he might  
well be proud of. Mr. Foster has an  
eye to business all the time as may  
be readily seen by the big features  
being shown from day to day.

Khaki Linen Stationery, 25c. per  
box, at WALLACE'S, the Leading  
Drug Store.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## LUMBER, = LATH, SHINGLES

**Stocks of Hemlock and Shingles  
are of Exceptional Quality and  
Value.**

**SASH, DOORS, AND MILL WORK.**

**Plans and Estimates for Complete Buildings**

**W. D. MIDMER,**

**Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.**

**'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.**

**Successors to Dafoe & Waller.**

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Mospow.

P.S.—See the new Brisco car at my  
place, Napanee, before you order, or  
at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars  
will be sold and repairs kept.

Two rubber-tired Buggies for sale.

Egerton L. VanLaven.

501-1

## WEISS BROS. SPECIAL



Women's Patent Button Cloth and  
Leather Tops. Boots regular \$4.50  
and \$5.00.

**Clearing \$3.45**

10 per cent. Discount Sale for month  
of October.

**WEISS BROS.**  
Largest Shoe Dealers  
NAPANEE and TRENTON.